New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] ALL SAVED.

[illegible] LYONNAIS.

[illegible] of the Second Officer [illegible] General.

The [illegible] Marion dispatched in Search of the Missing Boats.

Dreadful Disaster and Thirty-five Lives Lost on Lake Superior.

Loss of the ship Lady Franklin—All Hands Saved.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

The captain of the bark [illegible] arrived here to-day from Marseilles, reports that on 2d inst. he spoke, in lat. 41° 45' N., lon. 48° W., the schooner Maria Jewett, Coombs, from New-York for Naples, having on board the captain and crew of the ship Lady Franklin, from New-York, bound for Trieste, abandoned at sea two days previously in a sinking condition. [illegible] took on board Capt. LEAVITT, the 1st and 2d Mates, Steward and three seamen of the Lady Franklin, and brought them to this port. [illegible] reports as follows: The ship Lady Franklin sailed from New-York, Oct. 7. On the [illegible], while lying to in a gale from S. E., sprung a leak and filled very rapidly. At midnight the gale abated and the wind hauled to N. W., had then about ten feet of water in the hold. The ship settled over on her beam ends as the [illegible] Was taken off by the Maria Jewett.

The Lady Franklin sailed from Matanzas with a cargo of sugar and molasses for Trieste, but put into this port in May last, owing to the fact that yellow fever had appeared on board. Fortunately she had no passengers excepting Capt. LEAVITT's wife. When the ship came into Quarantine, Mrs. LEAVITT and six of the crew were down with the fever. Her cargo was landed and stored in the Government storehouse at Staten Island. The vessel was ordered to S. W. Spit, where she was cleaned, purified and laid up for [illegible] days. She then reloaded her cargo and sailed for Trieste on the 7th of October. During the [illegible] time that the Lady Franklin lay at the South-west Spit, several petitions were sent up to the Board of Health to permit her to reload and clear for her original port of destination, but it was not deemed safe to grant her request. This unfortunate vessel was a fine-looking ship of [illegible] tons burden. She was built at Bath, Maine, and was not more than four or five years old. For information upon these points we are indebted to Mr. [illegible] ROBINSON, an obliging attaché of the barge office.

THE LYONNAIS.

The public mind is still oppressed by doubts and fears concerning the fate of those of the Lyonnais, who, when last seen, were on rafts and in the ship's boats, hoping for deliverance. Since the report in the TIMES of Saturday, no additional information of special importance has been made known, other than what is contained in the statement of the second officer, and the fact that the steamer Marion went in search of the missing boats yesterday about 12 o'clock.

With the approach of Winter we expect to hear of disasters at sea, along our coast. But the first installment of terrible news comes to us from far out at sea. The fate of the French steamer Lyonnais, out of whose [illegible] passengers and crew, only 16 are known to have been saved, we published on Saturday. Late last night we received the following telegraphic despatch from Boston, detailing the total loss of the ship Lady Franklin, of this City. All on board were saved after [illegible]

Nothing is yet known of the ship that ran down the Lyonnais [illegible] It is believed that the unknown ship carried no lights, and had no look-out at the time of the collision. But the best summary of the catastrophe will be found in the following statement, made by Captain DEVAULX and second officer [illegible], to the French Consul-General of this City:

REPORT.

In the year 1856, on the 15th day of November, before [illegible], Consul-General of France in United States of America, officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, assisted by Mr. LEWIS BORG, Chancellor of the Consulate-General, appeared Mr. LUGUIERE, second lieutenant of the French steamship Lyonnais, built at Liverpool in 1855, and now belonging to the Franco-American Company, of the tonnage of [illegible], fitted out from Havre by the house of BARBE & [illegible], and commanded by Mr. DEVAULX.

After being duly sworn, deponent declared that said ship having been duly cleared at the Custom-House of New-York, and also at this Consulate-General, sailed for Havre on the [illegible] of October, at 2 P. M., and got out to sea about dark. After quitting the pilot, at 5 P. M., we made good way, and at noon the following day (Sunday) were [illegible] miles from New-York, with fine weather, good breeze and averaging [illegible] knots the hour. About 11 P. M., the night dark, the ship running [illegible] under sail and steam, and displaying [illegible] according to regulation, the man on the [illegible] ship to starboard, bearing down on [illegible] The whistle which had been put on [illegible] New-York, and which can be heard ten miles off, was immediately sounded. The helm was put hard up [illegible] instant, but nevertheless, a three-masted vessel struck the Lyonnais across the [illegible]. The bowsprit of the ship broke with the concussion, and stove in the side of our vessel from the [illegible] as far as the shrouds [illegible] the two starboard boats, one of them an [illegible]. The collision broke away the [illegible] coal bunkers, letting in the water. We continued on our course during about ten minutes; [illegible] immediately extinguished the fires. [illegible] in clearing away from us, left on the deck of the Lyonnais part of her figure-head, representing a black dragon, with gilt mane, red eyes, open mouth, with gilt dart in it. At the [illegible] Capt. DEVAULX rushed to the [illegible] Mr. GUSTAVE MATHIEU, [illegible] and deponent was at his post on [illegible] the engine stopped, Mr. GIGNEUX, [illegible] came up from below and declared [illegible] was pouring in at the coal bunkers and the [illegible]. The pumps were immediately set [illegible] the floating cinders choked up the valves, and [illegible]. We then had recourse to buckets [illegible] a chain, whilst part of the crew and [illegible] passengers went below to shift the cargo from starboard to port, but as the water continued to rise, the captain ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard. During this time some of the passengers, amongst them two old sea captains, a few of the officers and a number of sailors were busy covering the side of the ship with a large studding sail, whilst the carpenters [illegible] were endeavoring to stop the leak with mattresses, quilts, &c. The opening in the side of the ship was at the water line, and appeared to be two feet square. Our exertions were all of no avail, as the sea was growing rough and we were unable to [illegible] the steamer. Although over a dozen mattresses and similar articles were propped against the hole, it became impossible to withstand the pressure of water. We commenced sheathing the ship [illegible] with large planking, which seemed to stop the leak for a time. During all this the bailing never ceased, but as we found the water increased rapidly, the conviction was forced upon us that a second hole [illegible] beneath the water line. Notwithstanding [illegible] overboard the cargo, and the continued bailing [illegible] the ship was sinking rapidly by the stern. Two [illegible] boats were then used to bail the water, the captain and officers lending a helping hand with the [illegible] cabin doors, boards, chicken [illegible] were placed two barrels of wine [illegible] of water and various kinds of [illegible] fifty persons placed upon [illegible]

sextant and provisions for two weeks, with complete set of new sails. A second boat, same size of the former, took off twenty-five persons; she had the same amount of food, nautical instruments and new sails as the first cutter, and was under the command of the two sea captains. A life-boat, containing about twenty persons, and having, like the other, a complete set of sails, provisions and instruments, was placed under the orders of Mr. DUBLOT, third lieutenant. Another life-boat, containing eighteen persons, with provisions for two weeks, was placed under the command of deponent. The various boats, once equipped, were kept during the night in the neighborhood of the wreck, the Captain remaining on board the latter with the first lieutenant, four petty officers, stewardess, and Messrs. CLAVERY and BONNEFAC, the Doctor and Purser. Two yawls, which might each hold six persons, were moored to the wreck. During the night the life-boat, commanded by Mr. DUBLOT, which had been damaged at the moment of the collision, was carried by the waves against the raft, and immediately sunk; those in her were rescued by the raft.

At 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 4th inst., the Captain, perceiving that the ship could no longer float, and was likely to sink every moment, ordered those on board to embark in the yawls; he himself was the last to quit the ship. Before the officers took to the boats under their respective commands, the Captain called them into the deck-house of the steamer, and pointed out to them on the chart the spot in which they were, and explained to them the direction they must follow, in order to reach the nearest land. At 8 o'clock A. M., the three boats made their way towards northwest in company. On quitting the wreck the Captain was seen with his men in one yawl, and first officer with purser in the other, near the raft. The Captain declared his intention of remaining by the wreck until the Lyonnais sunk. The raft was moored to the hull with a ten-fathom hawser, and a man stood ready with an axe to cut loose when she sunk.

The three boats kept company until 5 P. M., when a thick fog set in, and deponent being to leeward of the other two, lost sight of them. He put about to rejoin them, but, not finding them, he continued his course towards the northwest, without compass or instruments. At 9 P. M. wind commenced blowing from north, and during three days he ran before the wind, it blowing a gale. Passing over the banks two men were frozen to death—one a fireman, the other a passenger, about fifty years of age, name unknown. Threw the bodies overboard. The survivors, deponent included, suffered horribly from cold, snow and hail falling incessantly, whilst the sea breaking over them had spoiled nearly all their bread and provisions.

6th—At 5 P. M. saw a schooner to windward, but the state of the sea would not allow us to reach her.

7th.—Heavy swell, tempestuous sea, but rather moderating. Had little rest during the day. Evening, a calm.

8th.—Early in the morning saw a three-masted vessel about five miles off. Pulled towards her, but taking no notice of the signals made by us, she kept on her course towards the north. We followed in the same direction until

9th.—Sunday.—About 8 A. M. saw a sail near horizon. Rowed towards her, but a breeze springing up, and the ship going in the same direction as ourselves, we could not reach her. It was at this time that deponent saw another sail on the port side, bearing down towards the north. After three hours of fatigue and hard rowing, we reached her, and found her to be the bark Elise, of Bremen, Capt. [illegible], bound from Baltimore to Bremen. The captain took us all on board and seemed happy in giving all the care and attention required under the circumstances. Our boat, with all it contained, was hoisted on board. Deponent asserts that with the courage and energy displayed by his men, they could have kept the sea in their boat four days longer, which fact leads him strongly to believe that the other boats will also be picked up.

10th.—At 7 A. M., the vessel on which they were spoke another, of the same name, from Hamburg, going to New-York with 150 German emigrants. The Captain, in a most kindly manner, for which he cannot be too highly praised, and regardless of his great number of passengers, consented to take those of us on board who desired to return to New-York. All availed themselves of this offer, with the exception of Mr. [illegible], (late British Vice-Consul,) and his wife, who preferred going to Bremen. After four days' sail the bark Elise landed us at New-York, Nov. 14, at 5 P. M.

Deponent requests that due information may be given to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor, concerning the noble conduct of the Captain of the Hamburg bark Elise, as well as of his officers, towards deponent and his shipwrecked companions during the time they were on board his vessel.

And, further, deponent gives the following list of persons who landed with him in New-York:

PASSENGERS.

Miss Flora Solomon, Mlle. Ernestine Ballet, Mr. [illegible]

CREW.

Luguierre, 2d officer; Choupeau, seaman; Desfoux, 2d engineer; Delfaille, steward; Lambert, baker; Poirreau, Dublic, Joste, Nestor, and two others, names unknown, firemen.

STATEMENT OF A FEMALE PASSENGER.

FLORA SOLOMON, residing in this City, had been on a visit to her friends in France, and was on board the ill-fated Lyonnais. She relates the occurrence in substance as follows:

"On the night of the wreck I had retired, when about 11 o'clock I was awakened by a great noise and the cries of passengers from all parts of the vessel. I at once got up, and the passengers were running about in great confusion and alarm. They said the vessel had struck another one, and they were afraid they should all be drowned. The second mate said he thought the other vessel went down as soon as she struck, because he heard screams and a noise that sounded like the sinking of a ship; but it was so foggy we could not see.

The water came into the vessel in great quantities, and we were all in constant fear of going to the bottom. We stayed here a day and a half, when about eighteen sailors and passengers got into one of the life-boats, and I among the rest. We had no bread or water, and no place to lie down, and expected every minute would be the last. The only food we had was some meat and preserves—the biscuits which we had were all spoiled, and we suffered so much from thirst we could not relish what we had to eat. One of the poor sailors died from thirst, fatigue and cold, and his body was thrown into the sea, and in a little while one of the passengers, a man I did not know, died also from the same causes. We were on this boat six days, without comfort or rest, and in constant fear of drowning, though some of us got so stupid from our sufferings that we did not care how soon we went down.

I was well and strong, and endured the suffering to which we were exposed much better than many others; but when we were finally taken up I hardly knew anything for some time, and my feet are now so swollen and sore that I can scarcely walk."

THE LYONNAIS.

Le Lyonnais was built in England in 1855, and was regarded as a very staunch vessel. She was built with five water-tight compartments, and it was supposed she would float so long as any two of them should remain intact. She had been running in the line since its establishment, about eight months ago. Before her last voyage she went upon the balance dock to have her propeller overhauled and put in thorough repair. She is valued at $350,000, and is said to be fully insured, principally in France.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain Devaulx,	Purser Beaumestack,
2d Captain [illegible],	Chief Engineer Gigneur,
1st Lieut. Mathieu,	2d Engineer Rousset,
2d Lieut. Luguire,	3d Engineer Desfoux,
3d Lieut. Dubois,	4th Engineer Adrien,

Surgeon Claisin.

Among the passengers was Mr. ALBERT SUMNER, (brother of Hon. CHAS. SUMNER,) his wife and daughter. Mr. SUMNER has resided for some years at Newport, R. I. He is a gentleman of wealth and standing, and partakes of the tastes and accomplishment of his kindred. It is a singular and melancholy coincidence that another brother of Mr. SUMNER, HORACE, a young man of great promise, lost his life by drowning at the wreck of the ship Elizabeth, on Fire Island, in 1850, on which occasion MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, her husband and child, also perished.

There were no steerage passengers, but two or three men who worked for their passage are reckoned with the crew, making the whole number on board 132 souls, of whom only sixteen are known to be living. The following are the names of the saved:

PASSENGERS.

Mr. SCHMIDL and wife, FLORA SOLOMON, M. [illegible], Mlle. ERNESTINE BOLLETT.

Mr. SCHMIDL and wife remained on the Bremen bark. The others arrived here on the Hamburg bark.

CREW.

Luguiere, second mate; Desfoux, second engineer; Chaupeaut, Nestor, Doublis, Cousin, Biensarme, Jest, Poceaux, Thillage, Lambert, seamen.

The following is a list of the cargo of Le Lyonnais, which was consigned to various parties, and is reported to be generally insured:

Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Segars, cases	6
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	5
Whalebone, lbs.	[illegible]	Skins, cases	3
[illegible], bbls.	[illegible]	Jewelry	1
Pearlash	[illegible]	Jewellers' ashes, casks	5
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	Rice, tierces	50
D. Goods, cases	[illegible]	Coffee, bags	331
Minerals	[illegible]	B. Shoes, cases	36
Books	[illegible]	Tobacco	1
[illegible]	[illegible]		

The [illegible] that there is no doubt [illegible] which ran into Le Lyonnais was [illegible]. The figure-head [illegible] with red eyes and [illegible] fell upon the deck of Le Lyonnais and [illegible]. At the time of the collision the night was dark and a strong wind was blowing. The lights were up and every precaution had been taken on board the steamer. After the passengers and most of the crew had left the vessel the Captain remained on board, with four sailors, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. All the boats had sails and provisions, and the Captain's boat had compasses. The vessel could be used only as a buoy to keep the boats and raft steady, and was finally abandoned because it was thought she would sink.

The boat in charge of the mate left the wreck at 7 o'clock P. M., on Monday, and lost sight of all the others in half an hour. The mate says the boat was badly broken up by the sea before they were rescued, and was only saved from swamping by a piece of canvas, which happened to be in the boat, and which was drawn over the outside to keep out the water.

The weather was very rough, and the hapless voyagers suffered terribly. They encountered several severe snow-storms, and were short of water. They had claret wine, 100 lbs. of biscuit, and some preserved meats. The mate is an old Crimean soldier, and wears the English medal.

Captain SHARPE, of the steamer Vigo, states that his vessel must have been in the vicinity on the night of the collision, and that he experienced a very rough sea, with strong gales from the northwest.

Sailing of the Marion.

The steamer Marion, of the Charleston line, was chartered by the Messrs. POIRIER, to go in search of the missing boats, and, if possible, to obtain some information of the ship that ran into the Lyonnais. She left her dock at about noon, yesterday, and proceeded on her search. She was chartered for a ten days' cruise, and was well furnished with food and other necessities for the survivors, should any such be found. The second mate of the Lyonnais and an officer of the Vigo went with the Marion, for the purpose of pointing out the locality of the collision, as near as possible. It is thought, however, that as the boats were left in the highway, so to speak, that if they were afloat for several days, they must have been picked up, by some passing vessel ere this. If so we will probably hear from them soon.

Loss of the Steamer Superior and Thirty-five Lives.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 14.

The steamer Superior was lost in a storm on Lake Superior, on the 29th ult., near Grand Island. Her rudder was carried away, and she became unmanageable,—she fell in the trough of the sea, when the water commenced making over her, despite the efforts made to prevent it, extinguishing the fires. She struck on the rocks and went to pieces. Thirty-five persons were lost, and sixteen saved. The names of the lost are as follows:

H. J. Jones, Captain; William Norris, clerk; Wm. Robinson, second clerk; Henry D. White, steward; Jeff Warner and Wm. Welch, bar-keepers; Mr. Max, second engineer; Joseph McLaughlin and Thomas Jones, wheelsmen; Henry Barnes, second mate; Alexander Barney, John Smith, and John, (colored,) firemen; Geo. Davis, Patrick Curley, and Carey, (colored,) deck-hands; Alexander and Thomas [illegible], waiters, Harriet, (colored,) stewardess; Albert, (colored,) Robert, (colored,) cooks; Burd, sailor; Stephen Winter and four sisters, of Ontonagon, Margaret Foster, of Cass County, Mich., Wm. Sisson, Indianapolis, and Wm. Rowe, passengers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway, House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposition to New-Granada for a Cession of the Municipal Control of the Panama Route—The South Borrowing Trouble—The President's Message, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

The President has caused to be submitted to the Government of New-Granada a formal proposition for the cession to the United States of municipal control over the Panama Railroad route, the cities of Aspinwall and Panama, and a strip of the territory through which the road runs, sufficiently wide to insure the protection of the route from future violence.

The precise form of the proposed cession has not transpired. The desired object may be secured either by an absolute session of sovereignty and territorial domain,—by a lease of the territory to the United States perpetually, or for a term of years, with the right to exercise undisputed municipal control over it,—or by a simple treaty stipulation that the United States shall have the right to station a military force upon the Isthmus sufficient to preserve order and protect the Transit route. It is a mistake to suppose that either of these propositions conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which applies to political and not to geographical Central America, and therefore has no reference to New-Granada.

From such information as I can gather, I am satisfied that the President's proposition is not for an absolute cession of sovereignty and territorial dominion upon the Isthmus, but for a treaty concession to us of perfect municipal power there, with such restrictions upon the power of the Federal Government of New-Granada with reference to the Transit route as shall give to us in fact, with respect thereto, free exercise of all the powers of sovereignty for the protection and development of American interests, without yielding us the actual sovereignty by name. In short, we are to have the substance of the thing without the name.

An arrangement of this sort would save the pride of New-Granada, which revolts at the idea of parting with territory however valueless to herself, while it would also obviate much of the objection in the United States to the acquisition of territorial sovereignty detached from the great body of our possessions. There is reason to believe that the proposed arrangement will be consummated. In return for the concessions to the United States we are to pay New-Granada a sum of money to be agreed upon, from which the just claims of American citizens to indemnity for losses by the Panama riots of April last will be paid. The contemplated Treaty will doubtless be here for consideration by the President and Senate within a few weeks at latest.

The anticipated triumph of the Republicans in 1860, is already cause of serious disquiet in the minds of Southern secessionists here,—and it is to this they ascribe the continuance of the treasonable articles of the Southern secession Press since the election. It is clear enough that the school of politicians which to-day controls the South, is determined to nurse the agitation with the view to securing an armed conflict between the two sections, if possible. One of their leaders said to me a day or two since, with an air of soberness almost ridiculous, but which attested his sincerity, that had FREMONT been elected, seventy thousand Southern bayonets would have been drawn up on Pennsylvania-avenue on the 4th of March next, to resist and prevent his inauguration!

One of the schemes proposed to be urged immediately upon the Legislatures of the Southern States, is a law making reprisals, in the shape of special tax, upon the shipping of the North in Southern ports, to cover the value of all fugitive slaves lost by said States. This, and direct trade with Europe, it is thought, will be sufficient to bring New-England back to its allegiance to old-line Democracy.

It is matter of grave inquiry whether the President's annual message, in reviewing what the Administration has done during the last four years, will take into favorable consideration its concentration of Republican sentiment throughout the North.

Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, the late accomplished Assistant Secretary of State, is spending a few days in the city. S.

Meeting of the Washington Republican Association—The Organization to be Continued—Documents Published, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

At a meeting of the Washington Republican Association, last night, resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of the continuance of their organization on the principles of their old platform and those of the Philadelphia Republican Convention.

A committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions congratulatory to the friends of Freedom and Fremont, and urging upon them the importance of keeping up their local organizations.

Remarks were made laudatory of Colonel FREMONT and expressive of gratification at his success in the Free States; but the Association deemed it injudicious at this time to make any Presidential nomination for 1860.

It appears by the Secretary's report, that the Washington Republican Association published and circulated about four millions of documents during this campaign. There were eighty different kinds of pamphlets. Among them 100,000 of Mr. BLAIR's letter; about 500,000 of Senator SEWARD's; 218,000 of Senator SUMNER's; 148,000 of Senator WILSON's, and 136,000 of Mr. COLFAX's speeches; together with 165,000 of the Kansas Investigating Committee's Report.

Contracts for deepening the Mississippi were concluded yesterday, with Messrs. CRAIG and [illegible], of Kentucky. They contract to execute the work and maintain it four years and a half for $330,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

Texas.

The papers furnish us but few returns of the Texas election. The election at Galveston passed off quietly. The News of the following day says:

"We congratulate our citizens upon the quiet and orderly manner in which the election was yesterday conducted. Notwithstanding the very strong party feeling that has existed among nearly all classes, and the unprecedented zeal and exertions that have been made, yet no election went off more orderly, or with a more general manifestation of friendly feeling between those of opposing political sentiments. We have not heard of a single instance of disturbance to mar the peace and harmony of the day."

The whole vote of Galveston was 706, of which BUCHANAN received 406, and FILLMORE 300. This is said to be the largest vote ever polled in that city.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Illinois Legislature stands as follows:—Senate—Democrats, 13; Republicans, 12. House—Democrats, 37; opposition, 38, consisting of 33 Republicans and 5 Americans. Presiding officer, Lieut.-Governor WOOD, Republican.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Fifty-seven counties in this State have been heard from. BUCHANAN's majority, 2,930. There are yet 47 counties to hear from.

The Genesee Valley Canal.

OLEAN, Friday, Nov. 14.

The Genesee Valley Canal is navigable to this point. The first boat reached here at 4 o'clock this P. M. in charge of Superintendent Chambers, having on board the whole engineer's force upon this section, and a large party of citizens residing along the line. The appearance of the boat was greeted by our citizens with the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and a general rejoicing. The village is to be illuminated with bonfires, torches, and fireworks this evening.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 15.

There was a large fire here last night. The Empire House and several stores were destroyed. The principal sufferers are Messrs. BEAN and CLARK, produce dealers; KINGSLEY, dry goods, and MORRISON, groceries. Loss about $40,000; insurance small.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THREE RIVERS.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 15—P. M.

A fire is now raging in three Rivers. Half the town is already consumed. We have as yet no other particulars.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The fire in the hardware store of MARTIN & Co., and H. W. [illegible], on Water-street, occasioned a loss of about $10,000 on stock and the building.

Amusements.

The short season at the Academy of Music under M. DE STANKOVITCH progresses favorably. The Academy has been well filled every evening, and MARETZEK wields his bâton among friends and enemies with perfect success.

To-night, MEYERBEER's latest and greatest opera, the "Star of the North," will be performed for the last time. Other novelties are in preparation, (the "Traviata," by VERDI, and the "Bravo," by MERCADANTE,) and all possible exertions are making to prosecute the season with vigor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—In no previous campaign has Mr. WALLACK shown to such advantage, so freshly and vigorously, as in the one which concludes with the present week. In an exceedingly arduous round of characters, he has more than maintained his old and well-earned reputation. When we consider the youthful character of most of his interpretations, this is sufficient praise. Actors, like singers, usually degenerate when they have passed a certain point; the physical faculties refuse to yield to the strain made on them by the mental, and hardness and angularity ensue. It would be absurd to say that some of these unwelcome indications are not apparent in Mr. WALLACK; but they are surprisingly few, and are concealed with such consummate art that none but the watchful can observe them. He is by far the most surprising actor in New-York, and with larger capabilities of satisfying and delighting an audience than any other. The great success of the present season appears to have rejuvenated him, and it is really delightful to see with what gay elasticity this splendid old servant of the public bows himself to the labors of his youth, gleaning fresh triumphs with every new effort.

Mr. WALLACK's engagement with Mr. STUART ends with the present week. He will appear in a succession of his most popular characters, supported by the incomparable company of the establishment. To-night the famous melodrama of "Don Cesar de Bazan," will be revived for the first time in three years, Mr. WALLACK sustaining the part of the hero, a part in which, admittedly, he has no equal. All patrons of the drama should attend these final performances of the veteran WALLACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS appear every night this week in their accustomed pieces. "Blanche" will be given to-night and to-morrow night for the last times. Young HENGLER gives his remarkable performance on the tight rope.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new spectacle piece, called "Genevieve," will be produced here to-night, with Mr. BOURCICAULT in the principal parts.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—It will be perceived by a card published elsewhere, that this new temple of the drama opens for its initial season to-morrow evening. It is in almost every respect the handsomest theatre in New-York;—a perfect gem of a place. The list of the company, at the head of which stands the talented lessee and manageress, will be found in the advertisement elsewhere.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. MATTHEW's new local drama entitled "Broadway and the Bowery; or the Young Mechanic and the Merchant's Daughter," having achieved a success, will be repeated to-night; after which the new Bowery version of "Macbeth," with Mr. BROUGHAM as the Thane.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. PURDY has provided an excellent bill for his patrons; first, the drama of "Wealth and Worth;" then the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar;" and concluding with the melo-drama of "Raymond and Agnes."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—General TOM THUMB has consented to remain one week longer, and will appear every evening in the musical burletta, entitled "Hop o' my Thumb." The many curiosities of the Museum are richly worth a visit.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This talented band of Minstrels continues to give an admirable entertainment of negro music every evening, succeeded by a burlesque entertainment of a semi-dramatic, semi-operatic character. "Dred" is the special feature of the present week.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

Appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer as Minister to the United States.

The Alleged Insult to the United States Flag.

INTERESTING ARMY NEWS.

The steamer Texas, Capt. THOS. FORBES, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan del Norte, via Key West, having experienced heavy northerly gales since leaving Cape Florida. She brings the passengers and specie which left San Francisco Oct. 20 per steamship Sierra Nevada. Oct. [illegible], the Sierra Nevada met the steamship Orizaba, from San Juan de Sur for San Francisco, Cape St. Lucas bearing N. W. 10 miles distant. On the next day met the mail steamer Sonora, from Panama.

The Texas brings Granada news to Nov. 1. Everything is quiet since the battle. Gen. WALKER was awaiting the arrival of the recruits from the United States, before marching upon Masaya and Leon.

In the meantime, Gen. HENNINGSEN, who superseded Gen. GOICOURIA, had been very active in drilling his brigade with the mountain howitzers and mortars, which arrived after the battles of Oct. 12 and 13, and instructing the men in the use of the Minnie rifle, many of whom have already attained great proficiency.

WALKER's army now consists of about 2,000 fighting men, including the recent reinforcements under Col. JAQUESS. They are in high spirits, and extremely anxious for another engagement with the enemy.

The brutal and unprovoked murder of unarmed American citizens at Granada on the 12th ult., created the strongest feeling of indignation throughout the Nicaraguan army, and they are all eager for revenge.

It was expected that WALKER would fight a decisive battle about the 8th or 10th inst., unless the enemy retreated too rapidly before him.

The steamer La Virgen arrived at Granada on the 30th ult., from Ubaldo, in Chontales, with a full freight of cattle, corn and rice. Everything was quiet in that department. The accounts from the mines were very favorable. Another rich silver vein has been opened, and extensive copper mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Boaco.

A topographical and geological survey of the State is to be made,—Prof. JAMES T. HODGE, of New-York, has been appointed State Surveyor and Geologist.

Among the passengers by the Texas are Don FERMIN FERRER, formerly Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Secretary of Hacienda and Public Credit, now Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Hon. J. H. WHEELER, United States Minister to Nicaragua, who returns on account of his health; Col. J. W. FABENS, bearer of despatches; Col. B. F. ANDERSON, N. A., and Col. G. B. HALL, N. A.

SPECIE LIST.

Chas. Morgan	$101,194 59
G. H. Wines & Co.	24,617 28
G. Durand	1,239 60
Total	$127,051 47

The Late Insult to the United States Flag.

Under this heading El Nicaraguense, of Nov. 1, has the following in relation to recent murders:

We have published a record of startling facts, as to the insulting conduct of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, towards the American flag, the Minister of the United States, and the cold-blooded murder of unarmed American citizens. But this record, dark and degrading as it is to humanity, was but half disclosed. Daily circumstances of murder, assassination and robbery, committed on American unarmed citizens, are being brought to light, which place the Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador beyond the pale of civilization, and stamp them as a nation of outlaws, cut-throats and bandits.

The accompanying affidavit proves the diabolical murder of a little boy, whose only offence was being born in the United States, of white parents, and having a white face.

The affidavit also appended of Gen. FRY, as to the murder of Mr. LAWLESS, proves Mr. LAWLESS's earnest desire to preserve his neutrality in all the difficulties which have beset this country, of his high-toned character and integrity of conduct, and his perfect confidence that the egis of the American flag was amply sufficient to protect his liberty, property and life.

We feel sure that the same spirit now animates the United States, and that the same feelings that dictated the KOSZTA letter, will be ready to defend the rights and protect the lives of innocent American citizens.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

This day came before me, JAMES H. SMITH, who testified that he emigrated from New-York City, where he has resided for two years, in the steamship Tennessee, for Nicaragua, on the 11th of September last, accompanied by his three small children, for the purpose of cultivating land and settling in Nicaragua. He is by profession a teacher. That on Sunday, the 12th inst., an alarm of an attack was made by the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador on this city. That he, not crediting the alarm, went to the little plaza, a short distance, when the forces appeared and commenced an active firing of musketry and Minié rifles, which cut off his return. The forces then approached his house, where his little family were seated at dinner, consisting of a boy, FRANCIS [illegible], born in New-York city, on the 6th March, 1849; two girls, one five and the other two years of age. They were seated within three yards of a large window which opened on the street. One of the troops approached the window, and taking deliberate aim, fired at the little group; the ball grazed the chin of the girl's nurse, and striking the boy in the lower part of his face passing out of the neck, broke the spinal chord, killing him instantly. The rest of the children were concealed immediately, in an adjacent house, by the nurse, under a bed, while the troops forced the casing of the window, the door being fastened and resisting all their efforts. They then entered and searched in vain for the children. They plundered the house of all his implements of husbandry, clothing, gold and silver watches, money and valuables, of amount more than two thousand dollars. JAMES H. SMITH.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, BIRKETT D. FRY, Brigadier General, Army of Nicaragua, and made oath that—

He was acquainted with JOHN B. LAWLESS since the month of October last; that having been in command of this city during the greater portion of the past year, he has frequently had occasion to talk with said LAWLESS, of the political affairs of the State of Nicaragua. That the said LAWLESS uniformly refused to take any part in arms with the forces of General WALKER, saying that he was an American citizen and relied upon the flag of his country for protection. That after General WALKER's force marched upon Masaya, and a few hours before the attack upon Granada, he urged the said LAWLESS to come within his line of defence, which he declined to do, expressing his belief that the American flag would protect him. That said LAWLESS very frequently came to him, as the Military-Governor of this Department, in behalf of the natives of the country, for whom he performed numerous acts of kindness, and whose respect and good will he seemed to possess. That said LAWLESS had resided for several years past in Granada; spoke the language of the country fluently, and was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had many of the natives in his employ. That said LAWLESS justly enjoyed the reputation for great philanthropy and unquestioned integrity. BIRKETT D. FRY.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

Then follows a general order from the Commander-in-Chief, the purport of which can be gathered from the following extract:

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. LAINE, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, having been barbarously murdered by the enemy without proposing an exchange of prisoners, it is directed that Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] VALDERRAMAN and Captain [illegible] be shot this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the plaza of this city.

Brigadier-General FRY is charged with the execution of the above order.

Army News.

PROMOTIONS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. George [illegible] is promoted Major Assistant Adjutant General.

[illegible]

Col. [illegible] Commissary General of Subsistence, is granted leave of absence [illegible]. At its expiration he will report [illegible].

Col. John Allen, Second Rifles, on account of ill health, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, to visit the United States.

Capt. [illegible], Rangers, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. [illegible]

Capt. Robert Ellis, Rangers, is granted leave of absence for ninety days. At the expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his battalion for duty.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Matheson, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At the expiration he will report to the commanding officer of the battalion.

Private Daniel Gimnis, Company D, First Rifles, is granted a furlough for sixty days, from Oct. [illegible], to report to the commander of his Company at the expiration of his furlough.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lieut. H. A. Hutchings, Com. of Sub. Dep., Aug. 4, 1856.
2d Lieut. Thomas Stackhouse, 2d Battalion, Aug. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. D. C. Forrest, 1st Rifles, Aug. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. W. D. Newby, Inspector Gen. Dep., Aug. 28, 1856.
1st Lieut. E. A. [illegible], Sub. Dep., Sept. 11, 1856.
2d Lieut. A. A. Moore, 1st Rifles, Aug. [illegible], 1856.
Surgeon Wm. H. Saunders, Aug. [illegible], 1856.
Major John B. Marshall, Judge Adv. Gen., Aug. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. John W. Ryder, 1st Rifles, Aug. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. M. E. Bradley, Tran. Rangers, Sept. [illegible], 1856.
1st Lieut. A. Merriman, 1st Inf., Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. Douglas J. Wilkins, (un'told,) Sept. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. L. Engelhart, 2d Inf., Sept. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. R. S. Williams, 2d Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson, 1st Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. Charles A. Gore, 2d Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. R. S. Gross, 2d Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. J. G. Summers, 2d Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. J. W. Polk, 2d Inf., Oct. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. J. M. Williams, 2d Rifles, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
2d Lieut. G. A. Hawley, Com. Dep., Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Capt. J. V. Hooff, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Resignations—23.

KILLED.

Capt. Hy. F. Witter, Assistant Adjutant General.
2d Lieut. Wm. M. Rogers, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, Assistant Quartermaster General, killed at San Jacinto.
2d Lieut. E. A. Milliken, 1st Rifles, killed at San Jacinto.
Capt. W. P. Jarvis, 2d Rifles, died from wounds received at San Jacinto.
Capt. Jas. H. Williamson, drowned at Virgin Bay.
Second Lieut. H. T. [illegible], died from wounds received at Masaya, Oct. [illegible].
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Laine, A. D. C., barbarously murdered by the allied forces opposed to this Government, without proposing an exchange [illegible], according to the usages of war.
First Lieut. Julius [illegible], killed in action at San Jacinto.
Second Lieut. W. W. Bender, killed in action at San Jacinto.
Deaths—10.

DROPPED.

Capt. A. T. Marsh, Aug. 4, 1856.
Capt. A. B. Watkins, Aug. 15, 1856.
First Lieut. S. W. Quay, Aug. [illegible], 1856—cashiered.
Surgeon D. N. Ingraham, Sept. 1, 1856.
Brig. Gen. D. de Goicouria, Oct. [illegible], 1856.
Edwin H. Bradford, Company B, 2d Infantry, discharged.
Dropped—6.

We find in El Nicaraguense an advertisement offering $50 each for the apprehension of the following deserters: James Rich, John T. Glidden, Louis [illegible], Patrick Hayes and Oliver Cromwell.

SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA AT SEA.

The Cholera prevalent at Hamburg and on Board Hamburg Ships.

SMALL-POX CASES IN LIVERPOOL VESSELS—INTERESTING FACTS AND IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS.

During the past few days a number of vessels have arrived at Quarantine from Hamburg, on board of which the Cholera had made fearful havoc, and some from Liverpool, on which many cases of Small-pox have occurred. The most important were the following:

The ship [illegible], arrived from Hamburg, on the 13th inst., having had 24 cases of cholera during the voyage.

The ship Humboldt, arrived from the same place, on the 14th inst., and had 40 cases of cholera during the voyage.

The ship [illegible], from the same port, arrived on the 15th inst., and had [illegible] cases—[illegible] passengers and [illegible] seamen—of cholera.

The ship [illegible], from the same port, arrived on the 14th inst., having had [illegible] cases of cholera among the passengers, and 3 cases of small-pox among the seamen.

The ship De Witt Clinton, Captain [illegible], arrived from Liverpool on the 16th. She had 15 cases of small-pox on board. The Captain states that the first case appeared after he had been out three days, and nearly all the other cases appeared after he had been three weeks at sea. One man died and his body was thrown overboard just before the vessel reached Quarantine. The sick were removed to the Hospital, and the vessel detained for fumigation and ventilation.

The cases of small-pox were, it is said, attributable to the filthy condition and bad ventilation of the vessels. Even what they call their hospitals are described as having been in a horrible condition. It is not strange that after so much has been said and so many efforts made to enforce cleanliness and a moderate regard for health, on board emigrant ships, so little attention should be given to either, when the consequences are inevitably fatal to many immigrants.

That so many cases of cholera should have occurred on board ships coming from Hamburg, was considered remarkable by the Health Officer, unless the disease prevailed there at the time the vessels left that port. To any inquiry concerning the sanitary condition of Hamburg, the answer from the Captains was that there was no cholera there. It was not until yesterday that a Captain was found willing to tell the truth. It was Captain [illegible], of the ship [illegible], who, when asked, replied that cholera was prevalent in that port. Nevertheless, of the twenty-three cases that occurred on board his ship, not one appeared until after he had been one week at sea.

Concerning cholera, some curious and important facts have come to the knowledge of the Health Officer. Yesterday morning a Captain on board one of the vessels, visited by the Doctor, stated to him that about two years ago he received passengers at Liverpool, direct from Hamburg, at which place the cholera then was. Not a single one of them was sick at the time they went on board the ship. But when he had been at sea seven or eight days and the Hamburg passengers had [illegible] their baggage, cholera broke out, and before he reached port about one hundred died of it. These facts would seem to show that the infection of cholera can be conveyed in the holds of ships, transported, and imported and communicated very much like that of the yellow fever. These two diseases appear to resemble each other in some other particulars—both are characterized by a single paroxysm—the paroxysm of cholera being attended with vomiting, purging and cramp; and that of yellow fever being a season of decided fever, of a violence that robs the fluids of the system of their vitality.

The popular belief is that there is no fear of the importation and the spread of cholera as an epidemic in this latitude at this season of the year. The fact that Hamburg is some thirteen degrees further north than New-York, and that it prevailed with great severity in St. Petersburg (Russia) some four Winters ago, may go some way to change public sentiment on that point.

The deduction is that we should be no less careful now to prevent the importation of cholera infection into the City than at any other time of the year.

The arrival of immigrants, from the 8th inst. to the 16th, inclusive, numbered [illegible]. This is a very large number, and while the above diseases are prevalent on shipboard, too much caution cannot be taken to prevent their introduction here in an aggravated form.

The Slave-Trade in Cuba.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

An American bark, I am sorry to say, landed a cargo of six hundred Africans, [illegible] at La Punta de [illegible], some [illegible] above Cardenas, near the Rio de [illegible]. They were taken to the sugar estate of [illegible] in this Island.

General Concha, it is said, received three [illegible] for each negro so landed.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1856.

[illegible] in New-York with which you could not dispense? Tammany Hall, Barnum's [illegible] Museum and the [illegible] what all these combined are to New-York, was the Café de Paris to our Boulevard des Italiens. The death of the good Marchioness of Hertford brought [illegible] the death of the Café de Paris; for with the advent of the new proprietor, Lord Seymour, came an augmentation of rent from 20,000 to 75,000 francs, and such an augmentation was equivalent to a notice to quit.

The Jockey Club, the gross mylords, the golden youth of the [illegible] side of the Boulevard, are in mourning for the extinction of the renowned café. Since the reign of Louis XVIII, this café has been the rendezvous of the aristocratic world. The cooking of the Café de Paris belonged to the ideal. It was there that people ate and got intoxicated with "moderation and sobriety." The service was [illegible] the glasses were in cut crystal, [illegible] in gold and silver. The head cook had served in the same capacity at the hotel of Prince [illegible] and at that of Prince Rostopchin. Out of a robin—as poor a bird as that—he made a wonder. The fall of the renowned café is a premonition of the decadence of the poetry of the kitchen—one of those marvels of aristocratic life in Paris. All that is giving place to Anglo-American realism. The culinary art gives place to abundance. The caprices of the epicure yield to the grosser roast-beef. It is the same throughout. In the restaurants where dispatch in the service and the solidity of the food are the rules of the house, rapid fortunes are accumulated, while the aristocratic establishments languish and die, one by one, for want of patronage.

The Café de Paris is a historical institution, in the strictest acceptation of the word. It played a grand rôle in Parisian life towards the end of the Restauration and under the monarchy of July. All that Paris contained of celebrities in art, letters, politics or finance, made the Café de Paris more or less a rendezvous, and to be seen on the steps with a tooth-pick in hand twenty-five years ago, was a glory which the aristocrats of the town could not refuse themselves. At that time to dine at the Café de Paris was a distinction which sustained materially a man's consequence in society. To show a receipted bill of fare from this house was an achievement which many a needy artist, or artisan labored a year to accomplish; for three or four extra louis d'or were not found every day in an artist's pocket.

The number of sauces and of condiments invented and given to the world by this café, or by its habitués, are beyond belief. In the exercise of culinary genius certain celebrated epicures gained as much reputation as the illustrious chefs who held at different epochs the handle of the frying-pan. Among the most noted of these epicures were Dr. VERON, whom you know, and the Marquis of HERTFORD. The Doctor, to the last day of its existence, had his reserved table for himself and his guests at this café and no habitué of the establishment ever gave the chef half so many ideas or [illegible] trouble as this modern Lucullus. A certain sauce for corned beef invented for the capricious Doctor, made a great noise at the time of its invention among the gourmands of the place.

The Marquis once concocted a sauce for the canetons (young ducks) of Rouen, which was so prodigiously relishing as to advance his reputation at once into the front rank of the epicurean geniuses of the establishment. One day, the Baron D'ANCHOUVIL, who had heard of this remarkable sauce, ordered a roast caneton, [illegible] to the Marquis, who was dining in another room, his card with the request to make him some of his sauce. The Marquis complied with the polite request, and ordering the various ingredients, compounded his new and eccentric chef d'oeuvre. When the Baron had finished his dinner and called for his bill, he found that his sauce was put down at [illegible] eighteen dollars!

The historic records of the Café de Paris show many duels that had their origin within its doors. In the early part of its existence the fashion of dueling, so prevalent during the Empire, still existed. These duels were generally the result of voluntary provocation. A company of the young militaires of the gilded aristocracy entered the café, and looking around, the leader of the company said, "I say, Marquis, there is a gentleman whose face displeases me. I will bet that I will make him stop his dinner." "Sixty louis [illegible]" "Done!" [illegible] If he obeys, [illegible] The waiter, habituated to these affairs, performed his office with all the politeness possible. But as may well be imagined, no one would obey such an injunction, cards were exchanged, and in the morning they fought. This was the manner in which many of these duels had their origin. If the provoked individual happened to be a rough character, insulting words were exchanged, and the quarrel was settled on the spot, at the expense of numerous broken plates and bottles.

But the fires of the Café de Paris are now extinguished, the material has been sold at public auction, and bought by tavern and eating-house keepers of all degrees and colors. Thus the noble saucepans which had cooked for the delicate palates of the aristocratic world the most recherché culinary compositions of the nineteenth century, are now prostituted to the cooking of the vilest ragouts of the vilest of eating-houses.

The transition from the fallen saucepans of the Café de Paris to horse-meat is not painful. I have already mentioned the efforts which were making by scientific men in Paris to induce the municipal authorities to legalize the sale of horse-meat. Several savans, but particularly M. ISIDORE GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, and M. RENAULT, Director of the State Veterinary Hospital at Alfort, take the lead in this effort. The discussion and the experiments made within six months establish to the satisfaction of all who have given attention to the subject that the alimentary qualities of the meat of the horse repose on proofs no longer subject to doubt. M. SAINT-HILAIRE has lately published a work, in which he exposes the present state of the question, and defends it in the economical point of view. As to the question of the salubrity of horse-meat, and its fitness to be eaten by man, there can be no dispute, since from the remotest period it has been used in besieged places, and under other circumstances where no other food was attainable with safety and advantage. The only difficulty to overcome is that of prejudice. M. ST. HILAIRE declares that at this moment "the meat of the horse is habitually served out under the name of beef, or as venison, in the restaurants—sometimes of the first class—without a doubt on the part of the consumers of the fraud that is practiced upon them." He proposes, of course, the use only of horses that may have met with accidents which renders their killing necessary. Of these [illegible] millions of pounds of valuable meat are lost annually to France. In almost all the German States, the sale of horse-meat, under strict police regulations, has been established. In Brussels, the same authority has been granted, and two shops deal out each, from four to six horses weekly, at prices much below that of beef. Horses from sixteen to twenty-four years of age are killed, and found to furnish a good and savory meat. So that the question of economy [illegible] poor populations is settled. France held [illegible] and now what a blessing to the poor is this plant! So, too, of maize, which is now, with new modes of grinding, coming into more general use in this country. The prejudice against horse-meat will meet the same destiny.

The aristocracy of France regrets this week the death of one of its most remarkable members, the beautiful and proud Comtesse [illegible]. A month ago, this lady let fall an ignited match, which caught in the folds of her dress and set fire to it. She rushed to a basin of water in the lawn in front of the house; but around this basin was a railing of which the gate for the moment was locked. She then laid down on the grass and attempted to smother the flames, and a servant arriving to her aid she succeeded in the effort. The fire, however, had done its work, for after a month of the most atrocious suffering, after passing through what the Arabs called "an age of boiling [illegible]," she was at last relieved by death.

[illegible] appeared in French. Mrs. [illegible] had the work translated under her own supervision by an American lady, Madame [illegible] and [illegible] it to any French publisher for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty dollars. Up to [illegible] difficulty in finding a purchaser at that price.

There is good news for the friends of M. LAMARTINE, the greatest wine cultivator in France, as well as the [illegible] The grape crop of the illustrious poet is this year [illegible] his cheers were preserved. It is estimated that his crop will reach two thousand five hundred hogsheads of wine! The journal which furnishes this piece of intelligence adds that M. LAMARTINE is retained at Macon by a return of the painful rheumatism to which he is often subject.

M. PROUDHON is correcting the proofs of a new work, which will issue from the press in February. What waves of ink will flow on this subject! JULES JANIN also is preparing a book for the press, but the subject is not yet known. A friend suggests, *Tragedy in the Nineteenth Century.*

After JULES JANIN one naturally thinks of RACHEL. This lady has laid a petition before the Minister of State, claiming, in view of her bad health, her regular pay from the theatre the same as if still in employ. But as the Minister did not suggest the American speculation, where she avows she lost her health, and as her Hebraic love of money is known to the Minister, it is not probable that the claim will be allowed.

M. HEBERT, an artist of talent, has just completed a magnificent portrait of Madame PLESSY, the tragic beauty, who reigns queen in RACHEL's place on the boards of the Theatre Français, as well as in certain private saloons of the Palais Royal. A journal naively remarks, that the artist has magnanimously presented this picture to the Prince NAPOLEON; and then adds, that the portrait represents the lady in the character of *Ophelia* in SHAKESPEARE's play, and that the Prince has just returned, apropos, from the country of Hamlet. French *méchanceté!*

I am assured that the inventor of the steel-ring crinolines realized in five weeks fifty thousand dollars on the proceeds of his invention! In a late letter I predicted that the sudden rise in the price of silks would have a tendency to bring down the crinolines. But such has not been the result. The crinolines go up in size as fast as silks in price. MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Trial of the Free-State Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

The Court was called to order this morning pursuant to the adjournment, and after the transaction of some preliminary business, WM. STEPHENS, Esq., in behalf of the defendants then made his closing plea. It was an able effort and is commended by many who were fortunate enough to hear it. He made a most thorough investigation of the evidence introduced by the prosecution, and a masterly exposition of its incompleteness, in substantiating any guilt on the prisoners at the bar, showing that no evidence had been introduced proving that CHARLES G. NEWHALL had been shot by the enemy, or that he had died from his wounds.

That none of the prisoners had been identified as being among those at Hickory Point on the 14th of September, with the single exception of JAMES H. YORK, and it had been proved that Mr. YORK was at Grasshopper Falls at the time of the attack, and consequently could not have been engaged in the fight—showing that the people in the Fort fired first upon HARVEY's men, and maintained the right of Americans to return a fire in self-defence when fired upon by another party.

Mr. STEPHENS read law to establish his conclusions, and analogous cases from the books. He was nearly two hours in delivery. After which MARCUS J. PARROTT, Esq., closed in a plea of great force in behalf of the defendants, manifesting the most eminent legal attainments, and great argumentative powers before a jury. He talked for nearly an hour when he had concluded, Col. ISAACS, Attorney-General of the Territory, closed for the prosecution. His was an able argument, manifesting considerable fairness towards the defendants, and did not allow himself to indulge in personal remarks towards the prisoners, as was done by the other council for the Government. Mr. ISAACS was engaged for nearly two hours in its delivery. The Judge charged the Jury, and they retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half they returned with a verdict of "*not guilty.*"

The prisoners were all acquitted, and the following released, there being no other charges against them:

John L. King, George N. Neff, Thomas J. Bowers, David Patrick, Justus G. Ketchum, Jesse F. Fyle, James Conley, James H. York.

The others were remanded back to prison to await trial on other indictments.

Last night it was stormy, and nearly all day it has been snowing—the first snow-storm of the season, very cold and windy, and our quarters in camp are not very comfortable.

Judge LECOMPT has sentenced Mr. BAINTER, who was convicted a few days since of assault and battery with intent to kill, to six years imprisonment in the Territorial Prison. Yours,

SIGMA.

P. S.—It is rumored that Judge LECOMPT has consented to grant Mr. BAINTER a new trial—a report which is probably unfounded.

Trouble at the South—Missourians and Georgians preparing for a new Attack—More Outrages—Acquittal of fifteen Free State Prisoners—Re-arrests—Movements of the Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Nov. 4, 1856.

More troubles seem inevitable in Southern Kansas. In the vicinity of Ossawatomie, several late emigrants have undertaken to settle, who are threatened with extermination by a marauding party, hailing from Missouri, who pass themselves off for Free-State men frequently, and even *assume* the names of some of our noted citizens, and there is a warrant out at this time for Dr. WESTFALL, of Ottawa Creek, for a crime committed by a Missourian who called himself by that name to embarrass the Doctor, and escape punishment himself.

On Sugar Creek they have driven many of the Free-State men away, and those who remain work and sleep upon their arms, expecting an open attack every hour. On the Pottawatomie are about thirty men, who came in last month through Iowa and were arrested by United States troops, &c., and who have taken claims, every man of them intending to settle there permanently. They were so much absorbed by the one idea of making homes, that less than half of them took with them any arms whatever. But they have already learned, that their mission has given offence to the Missouri land sharks; and soon after they arrived at their prospective homes, the only horse owned by the company was stolen by a gang of these same fiends that Governor GEARY has the audacity to style "gentlemen from Missouri." A Mr. REDFIELD, recently an editor in Wisconsin, is one of the party on Pottawatomie, and he is in town to-night, soliciting arms for his company, which he may get to-morrow. He says, they have been fired upon several times, and that as many as seventy-five have been known to come from Missouri at a time for the purpose of driving them away, but they had managed so far to avoid a siege, and thus conceal their own weakness. Capt. HOLMES, from Ossawatomie, is also here to-night and confirms all I have stated as to the alarming threats being made against the Free-State settlers in that region. He says a camp of Georgians are now at the head of Bull Creek, at the point where we saw the 800 Missourians last September who ran home, and that they killed one of our men last Saturday as he was attempting to pass quietly upon his own business. Other men have attempted to travel the Santa Fé road to pass that point towards Westport, and have been driven back and prevented from doing so. Several rapes have been committed by these desperadoes in the vicinity of Ossawatomie. A Mr. FOX and MASTODON, two notorious murderers and house-burners, are among those implicated. "*Gentlemen,*" eh! Gov. GEARY?

Some fifteen of the Lecompton prisoners were tried yesterday for murder and acquitted, and eight of them have been rearrested for manslaughter or some other easier offence, for it matters but little what name they call it by, they can make out one charge about as well as another, and when they have no charge against a man they have arrested, they keep him until they can manufacture one. Those acquitted were mostly young men—innocent boys—who have never been regarded as the most active in our cause. Perhaps they came off better for that.

Marshal FAIN was in town to-day, with three dragoons for a posse, searching for Colonel WALKER—and who knows how many more—because they happen to believe that God made man in his own image, to walk uprightly, and because they don't happen to believe that this fair land is to be blackened all over with the curse of chattel labor. Let him hunt us like rabbits, and Governor GEARY may sit leisurely by, if he chooses, and finally calculate how long it will be before his deeds will be appreciated and approved by "his children's children."

The Grand Jury are still in session, and it is understood that they will continually hunt us up and down the land until they adjourn, [illegible] some other opportune event relieves our oppressed countenances.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1856.

One of the eight referred to yesterday as re-arrested in Lecompton is in town to-night. He has been tried to-day and acquitted again, and he thought it best [illegible] to try to leave the [illegible] before he should be arrested again. He proved himself not in [illegible] body but Judge LECOMPTE. I really cannot see why it need make any difference with his decisions.

This man says, the house they have occupied was extremely dirty and lousy when they were put into it, and they have had no opportunity to even wash thoroughly since. He states that he has had neither bed nor blanket since his arrest, and many of the cold nights he has been obliged to walk most of the time to lessen his suffering. We have helped him to a few clean clothes, and in the morning he starts for his home near Easton.

That incorrigible swindler, horse-thief and murderer, G. W. CLARKE, the good President's good Indian Agent, passed through town to-day, homeward, under a strong escort of United States troops. Don't his having *such* an escort prove that he is an *excellent Agent?* Nobody hurt him, and he still lives to raise water-melons and murder Free-State men another year.

Governor GEARY is still absent from Lecompton, nobody seems to know or care much where; but 'tis said he is making a segment through the Neosho Valley, up to Fort Riley, and then to the next place, which is yet unknown. Many believe he is intentionally absent now, while Court is in session, and LECOMPTE King, for the purpose of allowing the "reins of Government" to be somewhat lax, and decency and civil order somewhat scarce. Brave, GEARY! Hi! Ho! Hum! RANDOLPH.

THE SCHEME FOR MAKING KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856.

The great fourth of November is over; the ballots are cast, and the fate of Kansas decided, unless in the case of the election of FREMONT, Bully BROOKS, the principal archtraitor of the Southern Disunionists, should go to Washington, and, like the fabled Atlas, bear off, at least, the United States on his shoulders. I am credibly informed that the leading Pro-Slavery men have taken measures to frame a State Constitution, with the slavery clause, fearing BUCHANAN might be defeated, and having no other alternative but the admission of Kansas under the Pierce Administration. In this case, unless all of the members of the House, who opposed the Army Appropriation bill, before the extra session, should remain true to Kansas, Slavery must inevitably be her doom. The work of arresting Free-State men goes bravely on; hardly a day passes but what Free-State men are arrested, charged with murder, arson, horse stealing, and various other crimes amenable to the Atchison code.

OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

The last time I was in Lecompton I went into the court-room. Judge LECOMPTE sat on the Bench with a pipe in his mouth, and behind him sat a pitcher of something which evidently attracted his attention about as much as the cases he was to decide. But as he did not offer to *treat*, I could not tell what it was. The members of the *bar* were pro-slavery, with one exception, as was also the grand and traverse juries. The court-room is about 7 by 9, and when the jury came in, the audience was requested to go out. It was a rainy day, and the mud about 3 inches thick on the floor, and for a healthy man to take one look was about enough for a thorough emetic. The streets were filled with young Georgians and South Carolinians who are pretty much all Deputy United States Marshals. When one gets "hard up," all he has to do is to apply for Deputy Marshalship, and then he is sure of a pretty good salary, if he is expert at arresting "Abolitionists." They might be termed a kind of gubernatorial excrescence; but I cannot blame them for wanting to live, and unless they can make money where a Cape Cod Yankee would starve to death, they certainly would be forced to leave Lecompton. In fact the whole town is supported by Government.

GOV. GEARY ON HIS TRAVELS.

Gov. GEARY has lately returned from the southern part of the Territory where he went with United States Dragoons to disperse some guerilla parties, but they were not to be found. Probably it was owing to the Governor having a "Presidential candidate to carry on his shoulders." Now it is off, it is to be hoped that he can move with a little more alertness, and put a stop to the murdering and robbing in that part of the Territory. Scarcely had he got out of the vicinity of Ossawatomie before the ruffians commenced plundering and pillaging the few remaining Free-State settlers. At Ottawa Creek he arrested five Free-State men, but strange as it may seem, has not, up to this time, found one of their opponents who is not "honorable and high-minded; GEARY, in his private conversation, talks fair; but his official acts show him to be all on the "right side of the goose." He is an egotist—says "he did not come here to be made a zero," and occasionally indulges in the paraphrase that "he is no longer JOHN W. GEARY, but Governor of Kansas." In my opinion, he is about as near what a Governor ought to be, as a Broadway dandy is like a Roman Senator. The Free-State men generally are disposed to give GEARY all the credit that he deserves, and some of them more.

The editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, in the last issue, remarks that "letter-writers for Eastern journals are very severe on Governor GEARY." In speaking of the murder of BUFFUM, he says, "The Governor rushed on half crazy with anger, stopped the entire forces, and learned that the outrage was not indorsed by the officer, but was a case of the basest murder." Now does the above statement prove anything? Is it reasonable to suppose for a moment, that the officer would uphold the murderer of poor BUFFUM to Governor GEARY. Two or three days subsequent to the murder of BUFFUM, I saw three men who held office in Governor REID's army that marched to Franklin on the 14th of September. In speaking of the shooting of BUFFUM, they said it was undoubtedly done to avenge the death of one of their men who was killed at Franklin. The man killed at Franklin was a spy, who undertook to go into the town in advance of the army and was taken prisoner, and tried to shoot his captor, but not succeeding, was shot himself.

He further says that the Governor ordered them disbanded outside of the Territory. If he did, it was not done. They separated at Franklin, and went in guerilla parties in every direction, plundering and burning houses as they went. For several days men came riding into Lawrence for help, relating the atrocious outrages committed by the disbanded Territorial militia. A large division passed up the California road to Lecompton, and were mustered into United States service, and are now guarding the prisoners taken at Hickory Point. At night the horizon was illumined by the burning houses, and Gov. GEARY saw it with his own eyes. I cannot justify his acts on that occasion, if Mr. BROWN can. He was told, and should have known himself, the dreadful consequences of disbanding such men in the Territory. Gov. GEARY's course in Kansas has been one-sided, and I challenge any one to prove to the contrary. But what could we expect from the appointees of PIERCE? According to philosophical reasoning, I believe a "stream is said never to rise above its fountain."

Winter has fairly commenced; the soil, which has been desecrated by the footpads of PIERCE and his satellites, is now covered with snow, and, unless relief reaches those who have had their property confiscated by the "Territorial Militia" soon, unheard-of suffering will be the result. UNION.

Kansas Funds—Card from Gen. Schuyler.

A CARD.

The undersigned was appointed in connection with others, last December, by the Free-State Executive Committee of Kansas, to visit the Eastern and Northern States, and present the Free-State cause to the public. Particularly to instruct them as to our political and financial matters.

Connected therewith he was charged with a specific duty, namely: to raise funds to redeem as far as possible the scrip that had been issued by said Committee. This duty was performed as directed, in the following manner: first to show the necessity of issuing such paper, that owing to the scarcity of money here, there was no sale for the same, and ask that a fund be rised for such scrip, and deposited with a treasurer of their own, who should send the same by draft to the Chairman and Treasurer of said Committee. None of the funds, by my suggestion, were to be placed in my hands.

I received pledges in the various places that I visited, to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, and as I believed from the character of the men making them—would reach the holders of the scrip in Kansas. One hundred dollars was given me by GERRIT SMITH, for which I was to account to the Committee. Beyond that not one dollar came into my hands as their agent.

I went to New-Hampshire by the direction of friends in Boston, where I labored about two weeks on the eve of their election, and for which I received a small sum, given me for my extra labors.

In the City of New-York, I raised I think less than a thousand dollars on my own personal responsibility, for my private business, entirely disconnected with my mission, which has been disbursed in the way and for the purpose for which it was obtained.

Not one single dollar has been received by me as such agent, or otherwise, unaccounted for or misapplied. How funds sent on here have been expended I leave for the receivers to explain, simply suggesting that it would be well that the people hold them to a strict account.

The substance of this statement has been made before, and I supposed it was satisfactory. But *malignity* is not dead in Kansas, and lives even among the Free-State men. PHILIP C. SCHUYLER.

TOPEKA, Oct. 17, 1856.

Missionary Movements in Kansas—The Shawnee Mission.

CLYDE, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON has been a Missionary (of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) among the Shawnee Indians in Kansas a great many years, and is said to be the wealthiest man in the Territory. The farm upon which the Shawnee Manual Labor School is located is a beautiful one, under a high state of cultivation,—and the buildings are situated in the midst of a pleasant grove. This mission has been very successful in their speculating operations, but have wholly failed in their attempts to benefit the Indians; indeed, so prejudiced are many of this tribe against JOHNSON, on account of his Pro-Slavery sentiments, that they will neither send their children to his school, nor go themselves to hear him preach on Sunday. We heard Gen. SAMUEL C. POMEROY ask an Indian girl, near the Mission, if she went to JOHNSON's School. She replied by a continued shake of the head, and repeating the words "nigger man,"—then declaring to us [illegible] Slavery, and of all who upheld the [illegible]. There are some [illegible] who might get wisdom from the [illegible] of this Indian maiden. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, in his report to R. C. MILLER, the Indian Agent, says "that the number of children taught in his school, (including those from the Shawnee, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Sioux tribes,) for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855, was one hundred and twenty-two."

The Shawnee Mission is a principal rendezvous for the Border Ruffians in the Territory. It is only two miles from Westport, one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery towns in Missouri—consequently the religion here exhibited is not of that heavenly type which would immediately change the character of the Indian, or extend to him all the benefits of a refined civilization. Here, the first Territorial Legislature (the members of which were elected by Missouri votes) met, and passed laws, so infamous and disgraceful to a civilized nation, that even Pro-Slavery Senators from the far South condemn them. Here the notorious STRINGFELLOW attacked Gov. REEDER, and would have killed him had not those present interfered. Here, too, the secret meetings of STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, SHANNON, WOODSON and others were held,—in which originated the scheme of driving the Free-State settlers from the Territory. No wonder, then, that the Indians could see nothing to admire in the Christianity, the principles of which Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON was sent here to promulgate. Two other missions have been established among the Shawnees, both of which have been compelled to abandon their labors. The Baptist Mission, (Dr. BARKER's) was discontinued last Fall. The Quaker Mission was broken up on 23d of the present month by a band of Pro-Slavery ruffians. And every association that attempts to establish a mission here will meet with a like fate, unless they promulgate the Pro-Slavery sentiments of the bogus Christianity of the South. Let the friends of the Missionary enterprise (at the North) think of these things. S. H. C.

Fremont Guards of Council City.

At a meeting of the Fremont Guards of Council City, held Nov. 1, 1856, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to Gen. J. M. WINCHELL for the energy and efficiency that he has manifested in procuring for our Company, for the defence of this settlement, a sufficient number of Sharpe's rifles to supply all our members.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves under great obligations to those friends of freedom in the Eastern States who contributed to the funds necessary for the purchase of the above-mentioned rifles.

Resolved, That we require a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*. JOHN RAMBE, Captain.

LEWIS D. JOY, Orderly Sergeant.

A Border Ruffian Appeal from Kansas—Davy Atchison's Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

In our address to you in June last, we advised you of our selection by the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas Territory, to manage their affairs, to advise our friends abroad of our necessities, and to control and disburse all funds which might be contributed for our aid.

We then advised you of our need of funds to assist our settlers, who, by the constant outbreaks of the Abolitionists, had, many of them, been robbed, all been prevented from engaging in their ordinary pursuits. Since that time the state of actual civil war in which we have been involved, has increased the distress of our people, and but for the unexampled liberality of individual citizens of our Territory, and of the border counties of Missouri, a large portion of our citizens must have been compelled to abandon the Territory. Among those to whom aid was given were many of the emigrants from the Southern States, who, from the state of things which had existed since their arrival, have been unable to obtain employment.

These, with other incidental expenses attending the late rebellion, in which we had at our own cost to arm and equip for our defence, have fallen heavily upon our friends. We could not wait for contributions from a distance; a few noble spirits stepped forward and advanced what was needed—an amount far beyond their proportion. It is but just that they should be repaid.

Not only have large amounts been advanced which should be refunded, but it will be necessary to furnish assistance to many of our settlers during the coming Winter. Many of them have not only been kept out of employment, prevented from raising crops, but have had their houses burned—their property, even to their clothing, stolen—their stock driven off—and are now left dependent on their friends for bread and shelter! Though poor, they are devoted to Southern rights—are ready to make any sacrifice—the first to risk their lives in their defence. They need assistance, and should be enabled to save their homes, for richly have they deserved it.

We therefore again call on you to contribute a little of your abundance. We need not cite you to the lavish contributions, by our enemies, to furnish an army for our expulsion. They have no interest at stake, only malice to gratify. You, who have your all at stake, must be sensible of the necessity of action. Be prepared to do your duty.

We have heard that collections have been made by various persons claiming to be authorized by us, and it is reported that large amounts have been remitted to us by our Southern friends through individuals who have never made any report to us; and it hence becomes necessary that we should say, that we have never empowered any person to receive funds for us in any State save Missouri, except Col. BUFORD, Col. BAKER and Capt. JOHNSON, of Eufaula, Ala., and A. W. JONES, Esq., of Kansas; and up to this moment, from all the States except Missouri, we have only received the following sums, and through the following persons:

A. W. Jones, Esq., from Houston, Miss.	$113 00
A. W. Jones, Esq., from Pontotoc	88 50
Col. H. D. Clayton, Eufaula, Ala.	500 00
Capt. Dedrick, South Carolina	500 00
Total	$1,151 50

In justice to our friends and to ourselves, we have to request that all persons or associations, which may have contributed any funds to be disbursed by the committee will address our Treasurer, and advise him of the amount contributed, and the person by whom it was remitted.

Hereafter, to guard against all possible imposition, we desire all contributions to be sent directly by draft to our Treasurer, WM. H. RUSSELL, Esq., at Leavenworth City. Mr. RUSSELL, of the firm of MAJORS, RUSSELL & Co., is of such well-known responsibility and integrity that without the indorsement of the committee our friends would have an ample guarantee for the proper application of their contributions.

Should we deem it necessary, as we anticipate, to send one or more agents to the South, we will empower them under a commission, signed by our President, Hon. D. R. ATCHISON, attested by the seal of the clerk of some court or notary public of the Territory. And we caution our friends not to confide in any person claiming to act as our agent unless so certified.

We need hardly say to our Southern friends that though rebellion is for the present suppressed, though we have again elected our Legislature and delegate to Congress, the contest is not yet ended. It is, if our Southern friends are true to their own interest. It is not, if they leave us to contend unaided against the whole Abolition force. We have not a population sufficient to make us a State. We must have more settlers. We need especially those whose interest would prompt them to come to our Territory—those who have slaves, who can command the labor of two or more slaves, and can thus avail themselves of the advantages of our prairies of unrivaled fertility. They will be rewarded, while they make our Territory, in fact, what our people have declared it shall be—a slaveholding State. Ere this you must have learned from your own sons the truth which we have so often urged, that in no part of the Union is slave labor so profitable, save in Missouri, as in our Territory—in few States so safe.

In conclusion we would have that our friends will correspond freely with our Secretary, at Leavenworth City, K. T., who will, at all times, reply promptly and fully, and give them reliable information on all matters of interest.

D. R. ATCHISON,
Chairman Executive Com. of K. T.
B. F. SIMMONS, Sec'ty.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Oct. 12, 1856.

California Land Claims and War Debt.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1856.

I find, on inquiry, that the business of disposing of disputed Land Claims in California, is going on with dispatch in the office of the Attorney-General.

There were eight hundred and thirteen claims before the Commissioners in California, who rejected about three hundred, and confirmed about five hundred cases. In the revision of the five hundred cases, for the purpose of determining in which of them the United States would prosecute an appeal, the Attorney-General has already disposed of about two hundred, since the adjournment of Congress, and expresses confidence that he will be able to get through the whole list before the 3d of March.

The California War Debt was provided for by an act of Congress, approved in August, 1854. But that act required that the payments of the bonds be made by the Secretary of War, after due examination. The Secretary determined to look beyond the face of the bonds, into the vouchers for the services or supplies for which California has issued the bonds.

The payments were therefore delayed, until Congress, at the late session, passed another act, providing that the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the holders of the new bonds of the State of California the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress, of Aug. 4, 1854, "in payment of expenses incurred, and now actually paid by the State of California, for the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State, prior to Jan. 1, 1854, under the following resolutions and regulations: Before any bonds shall be redeemed by the Secretary of War, they shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State, by act of April 19, 1856, and the amount due and payable upon each bond be indorsed thereon by said Commissioners. Upon presentation to the Secretary of War of any bonds thus indorsed, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof, for the amount certified to be due upon the same by the said Commissioners, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same."

The Commissioners, having made their report, their awards have been paid, to the amount already of *eight hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars.*

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

CALIFORNIA IMMORALITY.—The Grand Jury of San Francisco take [illegible] houses of ill-fame [illegible] a late "Presentment" says:

"We have had no trouble in discovering the houses of ill-fame, the names of their keepers, and, indeed, everything necessary to carry conviction to the minds of ordinary men. Yet, as these houses are kept quietly and orderly, their inmates abstaining purposely from those disgraceful exhibitions that were so offensive in former years, we feel that to prosecute now would be attended with heavy expense, and the result is not sufficiently certain to warrant bills of indictment at our hands. In this matter, too, the law has done much good. These houses, or at least most of them, are driven into obscure alleys, and others are only known to the police, and such men as feel no shame. Taking into consideration the fact that Stockton, Powell, Mason and other streets in that direction, are occupied exclusively by families, and that to reach Montgomery and those streets where stores and shops are located it is necessary that ladies and children should pass down Clay, Washington, Jackson, and Pacific streets, on or near which are located these houses of prostitution, we would advise the police and all the officers of law to use every exertion in their power to cause these people to move out of that quarter of the city. This, to be sure, is but shifting the evil; but as much has already been done in this respect, we believe more may be, by driving these houses out of thoroughfares where of necessity respectable people must go. In this respect the police might be of service in keeping the names of such young men as frequent these places of infamy, and thereby enable employers to discriminate among the applicants for place and business."

MORE ABOUT THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—CONRAD WIEGAND, assayer of the United States Mint at San Francisco, publishes in the *Chronicle* some curious particulars of a conversation which he had with J. ROSS BROWNE, the secret agent of the Federal Government in California. Mr. WIEGAND of late has contributed articles to the *Evening Post* over the signature of "W. CARROLL." In that character he had announced a lecture which he proposed to deliver upon the subject of Dr. SCOTT's notorious Philadelphia letter and the Vigilance Committee. It appears that Mr. BROWNE had thereupon threatened to suspend Mr. WIEGAND as the Mint assayer; and, accordingly, the latter waited upon this secret agent to learn the how and the why, and to have a general talk with him over the matter. The conversation seems to have been a rather spirited one. Mr. WIEGAND thus reports a portion of what Mr. BROWNE said:

"I have heard numerous complaints about your connection with an evening paper, which is opposed to the policy, if not the principles of the Democratic Party, and the Administration at Washington. * * You have offended very many prominent Democrats, who have complained bitterly to me to stop you, and have you removed. I have not seen all you have written, but I have a portion. I was shown an advertisement of a lecture, that you announce to deliver, reviewing Dr. SCOTT on the Vigilance Committee. * * In accordance with instructions from Washington, I must forbid you, whilst you are an officer of the Government, on duty, from delivering that lecture."

He then read about as follows, mentioning that Collector LATHAM and Superintendent LOTT had, among others, received similar instructions. It will be seen that the Young Men's Democratic Club is not alone, but is decidedly *national* in its party.

Instructions—"Mr. BROWNE, you are required to dismiss from the service of the Government all who are opposed to the principles of the Democratic Party, and particularly all who *sympathize* with the unlawful organization which has arrayed itself in defiance of the constituted authorities of the State. No man who would aid in opposing the law, and its formally constituted officers, can be retained in Federal employ, nor can any officer." The signature was not given.

Mr. BROWNE then continued—"Now, Mr. WIEGAND, I deem it only fair to tell you, that in two months you will inevitably be removed from office, and I think it your duty as a gentleman, if you intend to deliver that lecture, which I suppose (!) will favor the Vigilance Committee, to resign your post as a Government officer."

Mr. WIEGAND refused to resign his post, and still announces that he will give his promised lecture.

A SLANDER AGAINST COL. FREMONT NAILED.—The charge made in California by JOSE S. BERREYESA against Col. FREMONT for being concerned in the death of his father, is refuted by the following letter from WILLIAM FINLAY, one of FREMONT's old companions in arms:

PETALUMA, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1856.

The note of Don VICTOR CASTRO, in the *Chronicle* of the 26th ult., precludes the necessity of an elaborate reply on my part to your inquiries in regard to the capture of the Mission of San Raphael, and the melancholy tragedy in which Don JOSE REYES BERREYESA and the two young DE HARAS lost their lives. As an eye-witness of the whole transaction, I can assure you that FREMONT did not know of the sad event until after it occurred, and when he was told of it, in company with others of the party, he expressed his indignation at the deed. That JOSE S. BERREYESA should be at enmity with FREMONT or others of the party, is not at all surprising, since it is undoubtedly true that his venerable father lost his life at the hands of some parties connected with FREMONT's camp. But Mr. CASTRO's statement is a concise and correct one, and I assure you that, like BEN JONSON's *[illegible] couplet, it is true.*

As to Mr. O'FARRELL having heard Col. FREMONT say anything in regard to the capture or death of those parties, I can only say that that gentleman's sense of hearing must be very acute, as at the time the charge was being made upon the Mission of San Raphael, it was generally supposed that he had heard some one call him as he was seen going at about the rate of two-forty over a gravel road towards a certain mountain in the rear of the Mission, and if any of FREMONT's party had an opportunity of cultivating his acquaintance for the next twenty-four hours, I have yet to learn the fact. As ever, kindly yours,

WM. FINLAY.

HOMESTEAD LAW.—An important opinion on the Homestead Law of California has been rendered by Judge SHATTUCK in the Superior Court. The case was as follows: "In the settlement of this city by Americans, the defendants—husband and wife—kept house and lived together. Their effects being consumed by one of the fires that swept over this city, the wife went to Sacramento in 1851, and lived at the Orleans Hotel as house-keeper. The husband, who was a mechanic, bought the lot in question, erected a very small house in which he slept, and had his work-bench adjoining it. He then erected a more commodious house, suitable for a residence, which, as soon as completed, was rented and a tenant kept there until the fall of 1852, when he sold it to the plaintiff for a full consideration, and conveyed it by his own deed. His wife never lived with him on this property, but after continuing some months at the hotel, she followed after strange gods—established a female-boarding house at Mokelumne Hill, and gained an unenviable notoriety. Her husband after selling this property went south, and is now in San Diego. The wife not succeeding to her expectations returned in a few months to this city, and the house on the property in question being vacant, she entered upon it, and called it her homestead. This suit is brought to recover the possession. The husband in his answer confessed the complaint, or acknowledged the plaintiff's right to recover. The wife denies the right and sets up her claim. Judgment rendered for plaintiff.

NEW APPLICATION OF CONVICT LABOR.—A vessel has been built at the State Prison, under the superintendence of Capt. R. W. TRAVERS, and, with the exception of two men, all the hands employed in her construction were convicts. Everything, from the keel to the finish of the cabin, and even the making of the sails, is the result chiefly of convict labor. The timber used, aside from some little that belonged to the old steamer *H. T. Clay*, is known as pepper-wood, and was cut from land close by the prison. It is very hard, durable, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. Only four months has elapsed since the *Estelle* was commenced; now she is complete in every detail, her cabin withal being furnished by prison work. She is a staunch and beautiful craft, with a model of the most perfect symmetry. Her cost, we are told, was not over $8,000, though $12,000 has been offered for her and refused.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATES.—We find in the *Sacramento Times*, a full description of the certificates now being delivered to the members of the late Committee of Vigilance. The design and execution is by NAHL, of this city, and is quite equal, if not superior, to the far-famed Fireman's certificate: the former, however, being on stone, the latter on steel. On the top is the emblem, or their seal—"the all-seeing eye;" immediately below is Justice, with scales and sword, asleep—Vigilance above, and over a ballot-box; motto on shield of Vigilance—"never sleeps." Fort Vigilance is visible—the city being obscured in fog; near Justice is a serpent with an apple —Temptation. To the left is the Demon of Sleep scattering poppy seeds to Justice. On the right, Demon of Fraud fleeing as Vigilance arouses Justice from sleep, when light is shone in from the "all-seeing eye." To the left is Hercules.

GEN. WOOL AND GOV. JOHNSON.—A long correspondence between Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. WOOL is published, growing out of the refusal of the General to furnish arms for the suppression of the Vigilance Committee. The Governor produced two letters from Generals DOUGLAS and SHERMAN, to prove that WOOL promised to stand by the State authorities in case of any disturbance in San Francisco.

IMMIGRATION.—Carson and Wash-ho Valleys, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, are fast filling up by immigration from Salt Lake and parts of this State. About 15,000 head of cattle which arrived with this year's immigration are recruiting there. One hundred families are already located.

High prices prevail in Boston. The *Journal* says: Farmers' produce, of all descriptions, commands high prices in this city now. Potatoes sell at retail to consumers at $1 a bushel, apples at $1 to $1 50, and scarce at that; turkeys and chickens 15 to 20 cents per pound; corn and turnips, &c., are high; beef costs 13½ to 18 cents per pound, according to quality; butter 25 to 30 cents; eggs in proportion. These high prices are hard on working men and mechanics, who earn their subsistence by their labor.

The late gale at Pictou, N. S., was very disastrous to the shipping in the harbor. Among the vessels which were driven ashore and filled was ship [illegible], of and for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, from England, with a cargo valued at $40,000.

The members of the Maryland Institute number 3,600, of which 1,200 are regular readers, and 800 more visit the library to consult books of reference.

[illegible] Explorations in [illegible] Africa.

From the [illegible]

During the last few years more discoveries have been made by travelers in Africa, in the mystery connected with the interior of Africa, and more travelers have devoted themselves to its exploration than during any former period. English, French, and Germans have alike volunteered in it, and though success has attended some of the expeditions, many valuable lives have been sacrificed. From all quarters, too, has this vast continent been entered. First, by following up the Nile, which carries the explorer nearest to the centre of the continent. This field has been occupied chiefly by Germans, whose indefatigable exertions have added much to our knowledge of African geography. Other travelers, crossing the Great Sahara from the Mediterranean, have reached the mysterious Niger and the great Lake Tchad, and penetrating beyond the latter, have made known the existence of vast kingdoms, with populous towns and a very considerable civilization, of which we had no previous knowledge. Further south, efforts have been made both on the eastern and western shores, which, latterly, have been attended with success. Several travelers are now there, who, having commercial objects in view, added to an adventurous spirit, bid fair to penetrate far beyond where the white man ever before set foot.

The journey of Mr. ANDERSSON, who spent four years in the wilds of Southwestern Africa, has made us acquainted, through his published narrative, with tribes before unknown, and added considerable to our knowledge of its geography. This gentleman was imbued with a love of adventure; he was, besides, passionately fond of natural history, and a man of science withal. But with scientific objects alone in view, he could accomplish little; he, therefore, very wisely, fitted himself out with wagons, horses, oxen and merchandise for a grand commercial expedition.

The explorations and discoveries of Mr. ANDERSSON were east of Walfish Bay, in latitude 20° 30' south, or about 1,000 miles north of the Cape. From this point he penetrated the country in a northeasterly direction about 700 miles; and, subsequently, after returning to Cape Town and getting a new outfit, he took a more easterly course, and succeeded in reaching a lake called Ngami, upwards of a thousand miles from the coast, in latitude 20° 30' south, longitude 23° east. The results of this journey are interesting to science as well as to commerce.

The tribes met with have nothing to mark them from other Africans. Some were thievish and brutal, leading nomadic lives, and depending for their existence upon such wild animals as they could occasionally entrap and kill; while others were found who cultivated the soil and raised large herds of cattle. The latter were stationary, living in communities, and in some cases held the weaker tribes in subjection.

The Ovambo was a large nation, which possessed remarkable traits for Africans. So great was the horror of this people for theft, that it was punished with death. Magistrates were appointed whose duty it was to report all misdemeanors. There was no pauperism among them, and aged people were carefully tended and nursed. With an adjoining nation, the Damaras, when a man becomes old and infirm, he is carried into the desert and left to be devoured by wild beasts. Polygamy seems to be universal among the Africans; one chief visited by Mr. ANDERSSON boasting of one hundred and six enchanting beauties in his harem. The Ovambo possess large herds of cattle, which they exchange with traders for European goods; but the greatest advance among them is a knowledge of metallurgy. Copper and iron ore is smelted by them, and with rude implements converted into farming tools and ornaments.

The greatest quantity of game was everywhere found, including the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, gnu, hartebeest, koodoo, eland, quagga, giraffe, hyena, &c. Large numbers of these were killed by the travelers, and, except the carnivora, all were found to be good eating. At Lake Ngami our travelers discovered two new species of antelope, called by the natives the nakong and leche. Both are a species of water-buck, and only found near bogs and marshes, into which they invariably plunge when pursued. Their hoofs are six or seven inches long, which enable them to traverse the weedy bogs and quagmires with facility.

Lake Ngami is the largest body of water in South Africa; in fact, it is the only considerable lake within 1,500 miles of the Cape. It is about 70 miles in length, and from 7 to 9 miles in breadth. It is fed by a river called the Teoge, and discharges a portion of its waters through another, both of which are navigable for canoes. These rivers are believed to extend a long distance in the interior, but whether the latter is absorbed by the sands of the desert, or reaches the sea is unknown. The English traders expect to derive much advantage from these inland waters. Vegetation, of course, is very luxuriant here, animal life abundant, and a much more numerous population exists than farther South. Namaqua, land which adjoins it on the south, is almost as barren as the great desert of Sahara, and being nearly as destitute of water, is but thinly peopled. Metallic iron is found here in inexhaustible quantities, and so malleable that the natives easily convert it into balls for their guns without any previous application of fire.

From the various statements of the natives, our travelers entertain the belief of the existence of a large river in the interior further north, unknown to geographers, which empties into the sea, and is navigable for many hundred miles. Very little is known of the western coast of this part of Africa, its extreme barrenness offering no inducements for vessels to touch there. Should rivers be found here, open navigable for boats, a very considerable trade might be carried on with the natives of the interior, with whom there is now no means of communication, except by very long overland journies.

Heartless and Sad—Domestic Infidelity.

From the Troy Times.

Some twelve months since, a young man, a mechanic, well known to a large number of our readers, left this city, determined to try his fortunes in the El Dorado State. He left behind him a young and beautiful wife, and an innocent babe, about six months of age.

On his arrival in California, the young man was engaged as consignee of a San Francisco house, at Sacramento, at a very liberal salary. He prospered well, and the investment of a small sum which he had taken with him to the golden State yielded a large and most remunerative per centage. The hopes which had led him to part from home and family, were more than realized. He wrote home often to his wife. His letters were couched in the kindest terms, and invariably inclosed liberal remittances. His last epistle was indited at San Francisco, in July last, and in it he informed his wife that he should return to his native place for a brief visit; and requested her to make due preparations for a removal to California.

In fulfillment of his promise the husband came home on a steamer which reached New-York on Friday last. He landed at New-York in the afternoon. Impatient of the hours which kept him from the arms of his wife, he left his baggage in New-York, and with nothing save his valise, in hand, took passage on the afternoon train on the Hudson River Railroad, which reached here late at night. He hurried to his home. The door was locked, and the windows dark. He knocked again and again, but there was no response. At last, presuming that his wife might be on a visit to the home of his mother, in West Troy, he hastened over there. His parents met him more in sorrow than in joy. His first inquiry was for his wife. For a time he received no answer, but at length they informed him that his wife had proved faithless and recreant during his absence; that she had engaged in an illicit amour with a young man employed as clerk in a dry goods house in Albany,—that her guilt having become evident and notorious, they (his parents) had forbidden her crossing their threshold,—that, but a day or two previous to his arrival, she had gone off on the cars for the West with the young man. For a time, the husband refused to credit the fearful tale; but inquiry persuaded him it was too true. His wife had evidently encouraged the advances of the adulterer, and favored him in his suit. The money which he had sent her from California, she had wasted upon him. And on Wednesday, she had left the city with him for the West. Her babe was left in charge of a family in South Troy, who agreed to provide for it, for a regular weekly stipend.

Yesterday saw the father and his child on their way to New-York City. They will leave for California this week. Heart-sick and desolate, the betrayed husband and father has turned his steps from his native city, never again to return. Whether the false wife will be returned from the West, we are not informed; but who shall predict the measure of her remorse when the fearful results of her perfidious conduct shall be made known to her?

Murder of Col. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 8.

Rumors reached the States, some weeks since, that Colonel BABBITT, a prominent Mormon, and Secretary of Utah Territory, had been murdered by the Indians. An arrival of a Salt-Lake train, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at Council Bluffs, confirms the report. Captain HAWLEY, who had charge of this train, gives the facts at "Sweet Water," which is a station about 200 miles west of Fort Laramie.

The Indians had come to the Fort, and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel BABBITT while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double-barreled gun and his revolvers, one of the Indians crept stealthily behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. The Indians said that the Colonel fought like a grizzly bear.

When at Fort Kearney, Captain HAWLEY learned that Major WHARTON had in his possession the papers, including a draft of $5,000, and some of his books. The watch was obtained by a Frenchman from the Indians. Altogether about [illegible] were [illegible] killed.

Colonel BABBITT was on his return from Washington to resume his duties as Secretary, and had with him a valuable collection of books, astronomical instruments, and was supposed to have a large sum of money.

Col. BABBITT was formerly a resident of Amherst, Lorain County. His father was a blacksmith in that town, and was one of its early settlers. The son was an untutored, active, smart boy—he was a familiar [illegible] was very [illegible] and when a young man became a convert to Mormonism, [illegible] the influence of a [illegible] Mormon [illegible] in Amherst. Mr. BABBITT became a Mormon preacher, having joined the sect at Kirtland, Lake County, and has followed the destiny of this strange people up to the present time. [illegible] Col. BABBITT, by his talent, industry and perseverance, has risen to distinction in Utah, and was Secretary of the Territory.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK CITY—MAYOR—Official.

The following is the vote for each of the candidates for the Mayoralty in each Ward, and is the result as reported by the Inspectors to the County Clerk and County Canvassers:

Wards.	Whiting.	Wood.	Libby.	Barker.	Bleecker.
I.	18	1108	264	286	[illegible]
II.	29	679	78	211	92
III.	46	490	70	381	50
IV.	46	1969	674	344	139
V.	148	1166	313	1256	448
VI.	66	2083	190	379	154
VII.	108	2268	186	1908	338
VIII.	277	1472	194	1623	488
IX.	444	2196	443	2742	894
X.	163	1912	198	1396	312
XI.	90	3188	611	1555	485
XII.	16	696	84	595	164
XIII.	81	1719	120	1389	230
XIV.	108	2106	162	548	200
XV.	688	775	160	1470	552
XVI.	302	2898	271	1940	918
XVII.	177	3687	368	1839	887
XVIII.	306	2008	261	1772	980
XIX.	31	1094	160	673	270
XX.	310	3180	408	1808	866
XXI.	248	1148	201	1815	494
XXII.	97	1658	62	908	345
Total	3,709	34,668	4,449	25,971	9,996

It will be seen by the above that had there been a perfect fusion of the American and Republican strength for Mayor, their candidate would have led the successful ticket 800 votes.

NEW-YORK STATE—[Official.]

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
Electors	5166	1778	976
Governor	5050	1786	1084
Lieutenant Governor	5011	1778	1068
Congress	5102	1719	1070
Assembly, 1st district	2890	908	622
Assembly, 2d district	2781	2425	738
District Attorney	5068	1720	1066

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Electors	2684	1769	760
Governor	2571	1858	798
Lieutenant Governor	2604	1846	778
Congress	2578	2025	590
*Assembly	2676	2422	753
District Attorney	2517	1797	849

*The Assembly district includes the towns in Schuyler County, which vote for the same Assemblyman.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Electors	140	250	117
Governor	148	264	113
Lieutenant Governor	149	264	118
Congress	151	251	104
Assembly	195	388	
Sheriff	140	369	
Clerk	117	396	

MADISON COUNTY.

Electors	6313	1961	865
Governor	6144	1983	958
Lieutenant-Governor	6173	1927	940
Canal Commissioner	6189	1922	985
State Prison Inspector	6199	1924	981
Congress	6275	2512	454
District-Attorney	6161	2541	346
Assembly, 1st District	3262	1288	....
Assembly, 2d District	2780	644	840

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Electors	2909	1864	1986
Governor	2858	1889	2026
Lieutenant-Governor	2866	1876	2095
Congress	2789	1152	2853
Assembly, 1st District	1391	1661	736
Assembly, 2d District	1949	11	1496
District-Attorney	2651	2624	1060

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Electors	668	1586	987
Governor	640	1585	987
Lieutenant-Governor	670	1540	987
Congress	606	1586	939
Assembly, 1st District	609	1569	968
District Attorney	294	1799	1069
Clerk	177	1896	923

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Electors	2642	951	461
Governor	2386	1009	641
Lieutenant-Governor	2428	994	554
Congress	2478	1164	241
Sheriff	1966	2059	1

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Electors	7370	2317	3004
Governor	7119	2397	2114
Lieutenant-Governor	7150	2224	2149
Congress	7664	2722	2489
Assembly, 1st District	2182	878	908
Assembly, 2d District	2656	1073	973
Assembly, 3d District	2585	1794	840
District Attorney	6831	2846	2904
Clerk	7066	3196	2871

PENNSYLVANIA—(Official.)

Counties.	Fremont.	Union Fillmore.	Straight Fillmore.	Dem.
Adams	[illegible]	1,998	84	2,632
Allegheny	13,676	622	906	7,063
Armstrong	2,082	313	75	2,404
Beaver	2,086	308	138	1,696
Bedford	50	1,788	168	2,442
Berks	1,857	2,383	304	11,379
Blair	448	1,759	607	2,059
Bradford	6,066	20	71	2,914
Bucks	4,060	410	315	6,517
Butler	2,461	14	67	2,545
Cambria	104	941	107	2,667
Carbon	935	309	156	1,568
Centre	8	1,400	639	2,896
Chester	6,886	226	688	6,965
Clarion	798	344	6	2,750
Clearfield	800	609	96	1,978
Clinton	818	648	24	1,485
Columbia	1,229	214	5	2,880
Crawford	3,589	4	41	2,191
Cumberland	1,473	1,565	14	3,497
Dauphin	1,615	2,385	107	3,094
Delaware	1,596	219	191	2,066
Elk	275	48	7	675
Erie	5,169	37	252	2,584
Fayette	2,608	1,128	46	3,554
Franklin	2,446	1,916	16	3,469
Fulton	149	561	5	970
Greene	1,221	272	12	2,747
Huntingdon	920	908	797	2,164
Indiana	3,612	381	83	1,769
Jefferson	1,068	848	82	1,468
Juniata	690	597	150	1,265
Lancaster	6,608	8,615	977	8,731
Lawrence	2,665	11	85	1,290
Lebanon	2,414	286	41	2,511
Lehigh	2,837	91	31	4,436
Luzerne	4,650	305	563	6,791
Lycoming	984	1,700	70	3,394
McKean	819	7	40	596
Mercer	3,086	15	103	3,099
Mifflin	878	969	61	1,491
Monroe	580	67	12	2,374
Montgomery	3,940	492	1,759	7,194
Montour	666	126	11	1,271
Northampton	2,169	644	1,194	5,260
Northumberland	563	1,066	244	3,059
Perry	891	750	627	2,185
Philadelphia	7,993	12,818	12,868	38,222
Pike	270	10	5	869
Potter	1,204	4	2	667
Schuylkill	2,108	2,815	367	7,035
Somerset	1,468	1,404	1	1,768
Snyder	442	1,018	49	1,295
Sullivan	209	48	5	588
Susquehanna	3,461	8	48	2,548
Tioga	3,641	7	20	1,286
Union	1,420	171	15	1,092
Venango	2,042	65	7	2,167
Warren	2,001	3	47	1,231
Washington	4,387	167	128	4,288
Wayne	2,179	76	37	2,959
Westmoreland	4,061	233	65	5,172
Wyoming	1,188	11	57	1,171
York	511	6,800	1,601	6,876
Total	147,447	55,891	26,388	230,500

Total vote for Buchanan 230,500
Union vote { Fremont ... 147,447; Fillmore ... 55,891 } 203,338
Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore, (Union) 27,162
Straight Fillmore vote 26,388
Straight Fremont vote in Philadelphia 101
Vote for Gerrit Smith, in five Counties .... 18—26,487
Buchanan's majority over all 705

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"There are some strange results in some counties, which are hard to account for. For instance: In Lebanon County the vote for Irwin and Edwards is 2,510; for the other Union electors, 2,601. Buckalew, [illegible] and [illegible] have 2,511; other Buchanan electors, 2,481. In many counties the united vote for Fremont and Fillmore differs from the vote for Irwin. In Wayne County the vote for Buckalew is 2,102, and the rest of the Buchanan electors have [illegible] the united vote of Fremont and Fillmore [illegible] Irwin and the other Union electors [illegible]."

[illegible] IRON DIRECT FROM THE ORE.

A discovery of no small interest has recently been made in the mode of manufacturing iron. This metal, which has now become one of the instruments of civilization, promises to be as ductile as any manufacture [illegible]. Hitherto, two processes have been necessary in order to obtain pure iron from the ore. First, by means of the blast furnace, the ore is converted into pig or cast iron. Second, by the use of the puddling furnace, pig-iron is converted into wrought. Each process is very expensive. A new process has recently been tried by Mr. M. S. [illegible], of Newark, New-Jersey, by which only one operation is necessary, and that malleable iron can be made from the ore at the same expense as pig iron. The impurities of the ore are expelled by exposing it to a moderate heat during the first stages of the progress and by a gradual increase of the temperature. Ordinarily the ore, which is an oxide of iron, remains for twelve hours in the blast furnace, and is then drawn off as pig iron, which is a carburet of iron. That is, the ore has been deoxidized and afterwards carburetted by the carbon in the fuel in which it is heated. The problem has been to stop the process at the [illegible] This important [illegible] by Mr. [illegible]'s new process.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Address from the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

Two years ago the people of the United States were surprised and astonished by the announcement that Congress had passed a law repealing the time-honored Prohibition, by which Slavery was forever excluded from all our territory north of 36° 30'. By the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the most obnoxious of the Pro-Slavery views of John C. Calhoun were virtually recognized and incorporated into a law of the land. The oft-repeated opinions of Jefferson, embodied in the Ordinance of 1787, and acted upon by him at various periods of his Administration, on the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories were ignored, and the doctrine was boldly announced that the Constitution denied to Congress the power to prohibit this institution in the Territories. The declared opinions of all our eminent public men; the uniform action of Congress in the exercise of this right, and the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were repudiated, and the entire line of policy for Slavery extension, as advocated by the Calhoun school, was adopted, and proclaimed as the future policy of the country.

This change on so vitally important a question, astonished and alarmed the freemen of the non-slaveholding States. Without regard to old party associations, the people assembled to consult upon the course of action to be pursued to check and rebuke this arrogant and startling policy. Hitherto Slavery had been regarded as sectional—as an institution dependent upon State legislation for existence and continuance within State limits, and clearly subject to exclusion by Congress from National Territories. Freedom had heretofore been regarded as NATIONAL, to secure and perpetuate which the Constitution had been formed and adopted by the American people. These fundamental principles, upon which our Government has been formed and administered, could not be relinquished without a protest and a struggle.

A long series of Slaveholding aggressions upon the rights and interests of Freemen and Free States had already well-nigh exhausted popular forbearance, when this crowning wrong called the Republican Party into existence. Patriotic, liberty-loving men, from all the existing political organizations, moved by a common impulse, united for the defense of liberty, and the overthrow of the Slave power. Their delegates met in National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, 1856, and adopted the following great national principles as the platform of their political faith:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, and that the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in any Territory of the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or any association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers on Congress the sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their Government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and coöperation of men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

With the above sentiments inscribed upon our banners, we entered upon the Presidential campaign in support of national candidates pledged to maintain them. Discarding all entangling alliances, and relying upon the justness of our cause, we have appealed to the people of Ohio for their support. We have fought the political battle of 1856, and victory has crowned our efforts. Ohio has again, and for the fourth time, proclaimed to the people of the Union her stern devotion to the great principles of Freedom which Jefferson stamped upon the ordinance of 1787, and which has made our State what it is to-day, the pride and boast of freemen throughout the world.

While we exult and glory in this verdict of our people, it is with profound regret we announce the defeat of our candidate for the Presidency, and the election of James Buchanan, a man who has proclaimed himself the representative and embodiment of the slavery extension policy of the Calhoun school. We deplore the divisions and dissentions among those in other States who claim to be with us in our opposition to Slavery extension—who repudiate the political philosophy of South Carolina, and who opposed, with us, the outrages which have been heaped upon the free settlers in Kansas by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, sanctioned and sustained by the Administration at Washington. Through these divisions have we failed, and posterity will hold to a strict and fearful responsibility the men who, by their acts, have brought this calamity upon the country. No man in his senses doubts that a vast majority of the people of the free States agree with us on the abstract tenets of our policy. It has been the cunning scheme of our opponents to foster and encourage our differences on minor points, and thus secure the triumph of their darling projects. Too successfully have they accomplished their purpose. But we have not for a moment lost faith in the excellence of our principles, and we cannot doubt that in the end they will receive the sanction of the American people.

Republicans of Ohio, as your Central Committee, at the close of this campaign, we desire to address a few words to you as to our future course. The Republican Party is now fully organized in every Free State and in several of the Slaveholding States of the Union. Against the great slaveholding aristocracy, wielding at pleasure the entire political power of fifteen States, against its allies in the Free States, misleading the people to the propagandism of Slavery in the abused name of Democracy; against the concentrated activities of the Catholic church, deceived into the belief that the religion of its members was in danger from Republican ascendency, or willingly lending itself to the establishment of political despotism; against these combined powers and influences—never again to be combined—this youthful but mighty party has just made a gallant fight, and if not successful, has deserved success. It has carried the most intelligent, enterprising and populous States of the Union. It has enrolled under the banner, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. It has in its ranks an army of freemen who know their rights and the principles upon which our government is founded and who cannot be drawn from their advocacy and defense. It has a glorious future. It proscribes no man on account of birth, religion, or former political associations. It welcomes to its ranks all who are willing to unite for the maintenance of Right against Wrong, of Freedom against Slavery, of Democratic Republicanism against aristocratic despotism. The slave power, now exalted into predominance by violence, deception and fraud, will control the Administration of Buchanan as it has controlled the Administration of Pierce. To what particular objects its activities will be directed it is not possible to foretell. Whether it will demand the organization of new Slave States in Kansas and other territories; or the increase and consolidation of its dominion in the existing States through the decisions of slaveholding and Pro-Slavery Judges; or, seeking all these objects at once, and exerting all its energies, will endeavor to establish its gloomy supremacy upon the ruins of State Sovereignty and Popular Rights, cannot now be foreseen. One thing, however, is certain. Every despotism is aggressive, and the despotism of the Slave Power is no exception to the universal rule. The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance. Every aggression of Slavery must be met at the threshold and sternly repelled. Nor must the Republican Party wait for new aggressions. It must insist upon the restoration of Freedom to Kansas, and upon the exclusion of Slavery from every territory.

Slavery must be driven back into the Slave States. Against the arrogant pretension that Slavery exists wherever not prohibited by State law, must be opposed the true doctrine of the Constitution, that Slavery cannot exist except where sanctioned by State law. The just influence of the General Government must be felt on the side of Freedom everywhere. Resisting resolutely the extension of the area of Slavery, the Republican Party should seek, through all just and honorable means, the extension of the area of Freedom, by the enlargement of our national boundaries and the introduction into the Union of new Free States. In one word, the Republican Party should aim to accomplish a glorious and peaceful revolution, through the substitution, in the administration of our National Government, of the will of the People for the will of the Slaveholders.

We invoke the aid of the people of Ohio in this great work of progress and reform. We call upon our Republican friends to stand by their principles, to maintain their organizations, and to be ever ready to act in concert with their Republican brethren in other States in defence of the rights and interests of the Freemen of the Nation. Our party has a position, a power, a moral force, a hold upon the conscience and judgment of intelligent and patriotic men, that renders it formidable to tyrants and the propagandists of Slavery, and constitute the grand bulwark of Freedom, Free Territory, Free Labor, and all the blessings of Free Institutions. Ohio has a proud preëminence as a Republican State. The eyes of Freemen everywhere, are turned to her with hope and confidence. Let there be no more faltering, no wavering in our ranks, let there be no compromise of principle, but a steady resolute determination to stand by our cause till the nation shall be redeemed.

WM. DENNISON, Jr.,
Chairman Repub. State Central Committee.
W. T. Bascom, Secretary.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Duty of the Democratic Party in Regard to the Slave Trade.

From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 13.

We have lately exhibited the slave trade in many of its aspects, but before taking final leave of the connection, it may be important to present it in its relations to the Democratic party.

The time was not proper for doing so when the series of articles was originally written. We might have disturbed our friends in the Presidential contest, with an issue upon which they might not have been prepared to act; but the contest is now over; the Democratic party is now in a condition to project its course; it is its duty, if possible, to adopt a *line of action that will settle this sectional controversy* which threatens to break the structure of our Union, and we can conceive of none which tends so directly to that object, as *the one which leads at once to the removal of restrictions from the slave trade.*

The Democratic Party has gained a triumph over sectionalism, but it were simple to suppose that we have achieved a final victory. The wolves driven back to the hills will not more certainly return when repose shall settle on the limbs of their intended victim, than will the Free-Soil Party at the North, when we shall have abandoned an attitude of resistance. There is a necessity that the South shall be relieved from a position to invite attack; that the relations of the two sections which compose this Union shall be so resettled as that the one shall not be a legitimate object of plunder to the other, and to effect this object—to place them upon an equal grade with respect to each other, and upon positions of equal respectability before the world, it is imperatively necessary to remove the brand of piracy imposed upon our institutions, and redeem and emancipate the South.

The Democratic Party owes this to the South, and is under every obligation to make the payment. *It is in virtue of the South alone that it has been able to achieve success.* We gave them not only support to the extent of our numbers, but we gave them an attitude of resistance which diverted aggression from its purpose. It is thus only that the Union and its glorious traditions have been saved from the grasp of the sectional invader. There is no single Northern State that would not have given a majority to the end of grasping the helm of government if they had been assured of the ability to wield it; but they rather took their chances of fortune under a Constitutional Government than trusted to a connection with that section whose only bond of union was the hope of plunder, and from the fear they might never enjoy the fruits of a sectional triumph, they joined the South to perpetuate the Constitution. *The South, therefore, contains all that is vital in the Democratic Party*; it is the main trunk of our national structure which gives to Northern majorities the opportunity of nestling among its branches; and as well from the recollection of present obligations at the hopes of that success which the South can always give to the party that may be true to her, is this party bound to consider for us, and to adopt the measure necessary to the strength and integrity of Southern institutions.

To the accomplishment of that object, the measure we propose is of the very last importance. *It is vain to look for a proper measure of stability and progress to the South while the restrictions of the slave trade continue.* Without labor we cannot look for the full development of our resources. Without population, we cannot hope for a proper share of power in the general Government. While with the brand upon us, consisting in the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, we can never hope for a position in the regards of an enlightened world. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder. By specious reasoning, we may cover up the stolen goods from the thefts of its procurement, but the natural logic of the world will still pursue the crime to its consequences. Though we show, as we can show, that this union of unequal races exhibits the best form of society the world has ever seen; that it shows order and the securities for order; that it has elevated the African; that it has raised the savage to an agency in the civilization of the world, and has given the ruling race a higher point to start from in his reach to higher thoughts and nobler purposes—still, if it be crime to take the slave, it must be crime to keep him; or, if the form be right, the process to its formation cannot be that darkest act in the catalogue of crimes which we proclaim it; and enlightened reason tells us that we must abandon the defence of Slavery, or we must remove its condemnation from the statutes of the country. We cannot disaffirm the sentence, for it is our own act; we are a miserable appendage of this Government, and the North is what it assumes to be, the only party to hold intercourse with the world, or this is our own voluntary act, and we cannot object that it shall be taken as a confession of judgment, and that the sentence of execration legitimately comes upon us.

In defence of Slavery, therefore, there is no position left us but that of the outlaw, who strikes for advantages which he has no right to claim, and against the forms of a society he cannot question. Such a position as this is inconsistent with the high office which the South is called upon to perform. *If she has to bear onward the Democratic Party, and the traditions and glories of this Union, she must be legitimated and called to the recognition of an enlightened world.* If she is not to do this, she has, at least, the trusts of her own form of society, and it is incumbent upon her to legitimate herself. *If the Democratic Party, therefore, would rest upon the South, or if it would preserve the South in permanent connection with the other section of this Union, it must come, and come speedily, to this act of justice.*

This measure we verily believe will restore peace to the distracted country. The North will make no further war upon the South; they would rather rule us than act with us; the jackal, perhaps, might rather ride the lion in his forest chase, but not permitted to do this, will gladly follow it; a participation in the spoils, and so the North may be enraged at the proposition to legitimate the South, but she will find in our increase of strength and progress no motive to continue war upon us. Our weakness may invite aggression, but not so our power,—and as we rise and march to a legitimate destiny, she will gladly join us upon any terms we may see proper to propose. The South will make no war upon the North; we never have made war upon them, and there is scarcely the remotest possibility we shall ever do so. We have been unreasonable enough to wish to be let alone, and we have turned upon our troublesome assailants, when they have exhibited the disposition to draw too closely the snares of the government around us, but our every aim has been limited to resistance, merely. We have field enough in developing the form and nature of our institutions in our wide domain, for all the energies we possess, and we have no motive to interfere with the progress and prosperity of the North. Assured of the ability to draw in the labor that may be necessary to the development of our resources—to draw in a population which may be necessary to a participation in the powers of the General Government—to take a recognized position among the societies of the world, we will be without the motive to disturb them further. The North will be without the motive in our strength to take a farther step against the South; and, unless that section is effected with the madness, therefore, which renders her an unfit constituent of any Government—a fact not yet to be inferred from the method she has always practised, the very last trace of a sectional controversy may be swept away by the passage of this measure, from the political history of our country.

There may be questions among ourselves as to the policy of reopening the slave trade, but the trade is not reopened by the removal of restrictions in the act of Congress. If it be not wise to import slaves, we need not import them. Each State will be competent to exclude them, while then we may practice as a virtue what is now but an act of obedience to foreign authority. In every aspect of the question it is for the South to come under the direction of her own intelligence upon the subject, and while we may have interests that cannot be considered by the North, it would be a depth of abasement that all must shrink from, to admit that we can only be held to an act of duty by the stringent requisitions of an act of Congress.

This subject we commend to the serious consideration of the Democratic Party. They have the opportunity to do an act of justice to a section of the Union, that merits something at their hands; they have the opportunity of restoring peace to warring sections, which, without, must ultimately break the Union; and they have the opportunity of fortifying their own power by a measure, which, if the Union be preserved, will bear them on to a more distinguished career of progress. And, in view of these considerations, we will indulge the hope that they will be influenced, as they ever have been, by enlightened policy, and that they may retain success by continuing to deserve it.

Measures to be Taken Towards a Division of the Union—Letter from W. H. Barnwell, Esq.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Beaufort, Monday, Nov. 10, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: In common with a large number of my fellow-citizens of this District, I had the pleasure of hearing our immediate Representative in Congress, Col. Keitt, address the people at Gillisonville, on the first day of Court (last Monday.) The Col. was very happy in the selection of his topics, and equally so in his manner of discussing them. There was a solidity in his arguments, and a statesmanlike comprehension of his subject in all its bearings, which, together with his known earnestness and energy of expression and action, fully justified the very high compliment paid him by Miss Murray in her recent book. I need not say that his subject was the North and the South—that which every journal, every public speaker, every private conversationalist, finds it almost impossible to avoid. Still there was a freshness and raciness in Col. K's remarks, which fully sustained the attention of his hearers during the hour that his Honor, Judge O'Neall, was kind enough to suspend the duties of Court, to enable him to address his constituents. I was particularly struck with one part of Col. Keitt's speech, in which he specified, as an important difference between the character of the Northern and Southern people, that *the latter excelled in individuality, while the former relied upon associations for every thing.* If it be not unbecoming, in an article like this, to point out a peculiarity of our Representative, I would name just this as his characteristic excellence as a public speaker and public man—his individuality. Col. Keitt thinks for himself, speaks for himself, acts for himself. He belongs, as almost all of us in South Carolina have belonged for many years, to the Democratic Party, but he did not rely on that party to secure for us what we desired; an exemption from impertinent interference on the part of the Free States with our domestic institutions. Col. K believed that *the bayonet would have to settle the question*, and based his belief chiefly on the ground, *that the tide of fanaticism never retired unless forced back.* I agree with him in the settled conviction, that the Slave States ought to be prepared to resist, by physical force, every menaced invasion of their chartered rights; and wonder how men of sagacity and courage can allow the military arm of our State to remain so undisciplined. But possibly a more familiar acquaintance with the history of dominions leading me to a different conclusion as to the possibility of Fanaticism working itself away, even though no barrier be opposed to it. I feel persuaded that, should the Slave States do what it has for many years seemed to me their duty to do—*insist upon an adjustment of the basis upon which the public property of the Union is to be divided in case of a separation—the Free States would be brought to their senses*; and instead of permitting the fanatical spirit which has ruined the British West Indies, to desolate (if it could) the Southern States of this Union, or, at least, to go on exasperating them beyond all endurance, they would recognize cordially the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and unite in an attempt to administer the General Government on those fair and equal principles which their fathers assented to.

Let, for instance, Mr. Keitt, or Mr. Boyce, or your newly elected and truly worthy Representative from Charleston, Mr. Miles, all of whom (I trust I speak without undue State partiality) may well compete with any public men of their age in any State of the Union—or let Judge Butler, or Judge Evans, in the Senate; or, if it be apprehended that the jealousy against South Carolina will prevent any measure of her's being successful, let Mr. Hunter of Virginia, or Mr. Toombs of Georgia, or General Quitman of Mississippi, or some others among the very able Southern statesmen, *bring before Congress at its next session, and keep before it, a project for the division of the Navy, of the munitions of war and of the public lands, in case the Union should be dissolved.* Let the Southern statesmen agree upon a measure like this, and Mr. Buchanan, when he comes into office, *will be constrained, by that polite regard for the preservation of concord in the different sections of the country which has characterized his public course*, not only to treat it with respect, but possibly to summon, for its consideration, a general Convention of all the States, or conventions in the separate States. Old-fashioned as it may seem, I confess, Messrs. Editors, that I have always had firm confidence in the Veto powers of the separate States, as set forth in the report of a Select Committee of our State Legislature in 1828, written by Mr. Calhoun; and if our statesmen could not be united on that doctrine, now that he is no more, as they never would be whilst he lived, the Democratic Party of the Union might yet prove, as I verily believe it has proved, in many instances, the conservators both of National Honor and State Independence and Sovereignty.

Meanwhile let our dear little State attend to her own affairs, and get herself ready for any and every emergency. Let all old grudges, whether party, sectional or personal, be banished. Let this jealousy between Upper and Lower Country cease. Let the Electoral question be pleasantly adjusted. Yes, and let not National Conventions of the Democratic Party be so abhorrently avoided. If we have, as we are conceded to have, in Colonel Orr and others, those who are skilled in influencing such public bodies, I for myself can see no manner of reason why we should not take part in them. Nor could I see any sufficient ground for finding fault with our venerable and well-tried Senator, Judge Butler, for counselling our people to send delegates to the late Cincinnati Convention. In politics, as in war, wisdom consists in doing the best one can under the emergencies that arise; and I sincerely trust that South Carolina will, for the future, acquire more influence among her sister States, North and South, than she has hitherto enjoyed, by adapting herself better to the age in which she lives.

But I have trespassed long enough on your columns, and remain, Yours, as ever,

W. H. BARNWELL.

Result of the Election—What the South will expect of Mr. Buchanan.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is not very easy, even in the flush of party triumph, to aggregate the importance of the recent election. In every aspect the result is fraught with the greatest significance; and its advantages, in respect of the public interests, are so obvious and incontestible that nobody can overlook or depreciate them. * *

In the nature of things it is impossible that Mr. Buchanan should accomplish any essential and permanent adjustment of the Slavery controversy. The question lies beyond the sphere of his powers. The difficulty defies the possible resources of administrative policy. He cannot control the action of Congress, much less of the local legislatures. The authority of an eminent name and of exalted position, in coöperation with *a judicious distribution of the patronage of Government*, may effect a partial and momentary pause in the progress of Anti-Slavery agitation and encroachment. But, beyond this point, the most eager spirit of patriotism, aided by all the resources of the highest power, cannot extend in the work of subduing the ungovernable impulse of Northern fanaticism. Not until the popular mind of the North is purged of the demon that possesses it, and is properly disposed towards the institutions of the South, can we anticipate the restoration of concord and good understanding between the antagonistic sections of the confederacy.

Is there anything in the result of the recent election to encourage the hope that Abolitionism is losing its credit and power with the people of the North? Fremont carries eleven of the sixteen Northern States, and carries them by the most imposing majorities. He has an immense plurality, if not an actual majority, of the popular vote of the North; and that too upon the direct and distinct issue of *Abolitionism against the rights of the South*—upon an issue which was universally understood to involve the equality of the South in the confederacy, and the inviolability of the constitutional guarantees of Slavery. *The result of the recent election discloses this prodigious power in the possession of the Anti-Slavery Party of the North.*

On the other hand the conservative sentiment of the North was developed in bolder and more distinct relief during the late canvass than at any other period of the Anti-Slavery controversy. The National Democracy laid down a platform by allegiance to which every recusant and unsound spirit was compelled to subscribe to the conservative principles of the party. Again, the resolute tone of the Southern press imparted something of its own staunch spirit to the Democratic papers of the North. We assumed so high a position that to be in correspondence with us, it was necessary that our allies in the North should at least approximate our own lofty ground. Moreover, by the free and fearless discussion of Slavery in the abstract idea as well as in its political relations, which was never known in the North before the recent canvass, many absurd prejudices against the institution were removed, and it was divested of much of that fictitious enormity which passion and interest and ignorance had thrown around it. Besides, their strong repugnance to Black Republicanism naturally drove the Democracy to a comparatively extreme position. So that, in consequence of all these causes, the Democracy of the North, in the recent canvass rallied upon higher ground and in more compact force, *in respect to the institutions of the South*, than they had ever assumed and exhibited in any former election. The Democratic delegation in the next Congress from the North will nobly represent the more conservative sentiment and the more advanced position of their party.

To this spirit of fair inquiry, in respect to Slavery, to this just disposition towards the institutions of the South, to this patriotic organization, the election of Mr. Buchanan gives sanction and support. Of his Administration *the South will ask nothing that may offend the susceptibilities or violate the principles of the North—nothing that will quicken Abolitionism into new life and energy.* We simply demand justice and equality among the States, and administration of the government in the spirit of the Constitution; and we are prepared to sustain Mr. Buchanan in the fair and patriotic policy which he is doubtless determined to adopt.

It is possible, then, that in the absence of provocation, Abolitionism may lose something of its power in the next four years, and that the sober sense of conservative people, instructed by the discussions of the press and encouraged by the policy of the Administration, may attain the ascendency in the North. From this would result a kinder and juster spirit towards the South, and the restoration of peace and quiet in the Union.

The election of Buchanan, by averting the imminent dangers of disunion, and by presenting the prospect of a possible suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, is in itself an occasion of patriotic exultation. The abundant promise of a wise and conservative Administration supplies us with another motive of sincere satisfaction. Still, the South should rejoice with decorum and reserve, and not with the delirious ecstasy of partisan passion.—Appreciating our present security, we must be careful not to abandon ourselves to an insane unconcern in regard to the developments of the future. "Eternal vigilance" is the duty and the necessity of the South.

Probable Decay of the Republican Party.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We feel prouder to-day of our party, in view of the great results of this triumph, than we have ever done in former days of our party victory. Many persons, we are aware, think that the next four years will be but a breathing spell, and that the same agitations through which we have passed will be renewed. We are inclined to think not. We rather believe that this Black Republican Party will fall into decay and disrepute. We do not think that they can ever again enter the field in such imposing numbers. Fanaticism has been stimulated to its utmost, and like every creed and every party which is based upon one narrow prejudice, this Black Republican Party must melt away when the frenzied madness of the hour is over. Questions of foreign policy may arise, or dangers of some kind now unseen, may serve to keep us united and harmonious. Public opinion at the North will have ample time to regain a healthy tone.

The same pretexts for a sectional party are not likely soon to occur. Governments have been provided for the Territories, and the principle of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic policy of the Territories has been approved by the people. This principle, so proper and just in itself, is eminently Democratic, and we are confident that it will work admirably in practice. Already Kansas, relieved from the disturbing elements which were introduced by Free-Soilers, is making rapid advances in population. Peace and order, so happily established, will invite into her borders a substantial and permanent immigration. Soon she will apply for admission into the Union, and the Slavery question will be settled by her own people. So, too, with the rest of the Territories. Looking to the fact that the recent intense excitement has grown out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and regarding the election of Buchanan as the solemn judgment of the nation indorsing and approving its principles, we think that we are right in saying that the last pretext for Anti-Slavery agitation has passed away, and that the Free-Soil Party will rapidly dwindle to an inconsiderable band of impracticable and visionary fanatics.

The Great Whisky Trade of the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Ask anybody how iron is manufactured from the ore—how the rough material is rolled into bars and sheets, and converted into the hundred thousand shapes in which it is so useful and indispensably necessary to the wants of the age—and he will be found able to furnish the desired information. Equally well informed are people generally with reference to other branches of manufacture, which are fully explained in school-books and periodicals. But little is written, and consequently the people do not know a great deal of the manufacture of whisky. No one who lives in Cincinnati or vicinity is ignorant of the existence of huge distilleries in and around the city. The columns of black smoke that roll up night and day, and in some cases every day and night in the week—the sties of hog-pens, and the contaminated atmosphere, make all acquainted with this fact. But few people, comparatively, have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the extent of this business, or of the modus operandi of converting corn into whisky. This is probably to be attributed to the fact, that a prejudice exists against this business. For ages whisky has proved a curse to our race, and distilleries are looked upon as an evil. The latter, therefore, instead of receiving attention from the lovers of science, or the friends of manufacturing industry, have been in most cases treated with silent contempt, and the reading public have learned nothing of the late improvements in the art of making Whisky.

Our city, however, having become the greatest Whisky market in the world, and the Ohio valley the greatest Whisky-producing region on the face of the earth, it may be worth while to devote a single article to this subject.

Notwithstanding the fact that little is known outside of those immediately interested in the business, of the various improvements connected with the distillation of liquor, no branch of business has drawn more heavily upon the inventive genius of the age than this, and it has been as favorably affected by modern improvements as any other. The latter have vastly increased the capacities of Distilleries, and enlarged the margin for profits, by increasing the relative yield of grain, and improving the quality of the article produced. Distilleries may therefore be said to have attained as near to a point of perfection as it seems possible to bring them, inventive genius having apparently exhausted itself in this line.

This certainly would be the impression received upon visiting one of the extensive Distilleries in the vicinity of this city. Steam is made to perform nearly all the labor. Few men are employed, and they do little else than look at the machinery as it performs the work. The Distillery that we propose to notice particularly is situated convenient to the Miami Canal. A Railroad connects the Distillery with this Canal, whence the supplies of corn are obtained. The latter is transferred from canal boats into large boxes, set upon cars, and thus conveyed to a huge bin where stocks are kept. This bin is also connected by Railroad with the Distillery, and the corn upon being conveyed from the former to the latter, is thrown into the hopper of a large Corn-Sheller, which separates the grains from the cob with great rapidity. The corn being shelled is carried by elevators to the second story of the building and emptied into the hoppers of mills, by which it is ground, and the meal deposited in the first story. The cobs are taken by machinery from the Sheller and thrown in the vicinity of the boilers, where they are used for fuel.

The meal as it is ground is carried by elevators into the upper part of the building, and thence it is conveyed to the back part of the establishment and deposited in large tanks on the first floor. Here the distillers make what they call mash. The "cooking" is performed entirely by steam. From these tanks the mash is drawn off into other tanks of equal dimensions, situated on either side, where it goes through the cooling process, and receives the yeast. In the latter tanks the mash remains two or three days, until it becomes thoroughly worked by the yeast. Here it frequently spoils in consequence of bad yeast, or unfavorable weather, but when no accident of this kind happens, it is drawn off and run into the still. The latter is about thirty feet high and five or six feet in diameter. The mash is boiled in the lower part of this still, and the steam escapes through a pipe connecting the upper end of the still with the worm. The latter is set in a large cistern filled with cold water, and here the steam is condensed, and from this worm the whisky is drawn in the lower story, and thence it is run into a cistern in the "whisky-house," where it is barrelled and made ready for market.

What remains in the still after extracting the Whisky is called "still-slop." This is drawn off into a tank which stands out of doors, and it is upon this that distillery hogs are fed.

This is, in brief, the process of manufacturing Whisky. It is a simple and rapid one. It requires on an average about four days to convert the Corn into Whisky, and a distiller's capital is therefore turned over once a week—Corn and Whisky being both cash articles.

The quantity of Corn consumed in this distillery is about one thousand bushels per day, from which about four thousand gallons of Whisky is produced. This gives for this single establishment a consumption of 312,000 bushels of Corn per annum, and a production of 1,248,000 gallons of Whisky.

There are other distilleries in this vicinity, the capacities of which are severally two or three times greater than the one we have described.

We have not the data upon which to base an estimate of the quantity of whisky produced in the Ohio Valley. The quantity sold in this market annually is about 300,000 barrels, or nine million gallons. This is probably not more than one half the production of Ohio and Indiana alone. Presuming that the production is eighteen million gallons, and we find the consumption of corn to be four and a half million bushels, to produce which requires a million and a quarter acres good land. It is probable the production of whisky in the Ohio Valley is fifty million gallons per annum, involving a consumption of twelve and a half million bushels corn, the average value of which is $5,000,000.

Interesting from Salt Lake.

From the Independence Messenger.

The Salt Lake Mail arrived on the 31st ult., bringing us papers from Salt Lake City as late as the 6th October. The cold weather had already commenced in Utah. As early as the 5th of September, snow fell to the depth of six inches at Fort Bridger and to the depth of a foot at Fort Supply. The snow had prostrated the wheat, which had not been cut, so as to make it much more troublesome to gather.

On the 26th of September, the first hand-cart companies arrived at the Lake. This we believe is a new feature in traveling on the Plains. The emigrants are supplied with light carts, instead of ox wagons, which they draw themselves; thus traveling at much less expense and trouble than the old plan.

The self-denials, privations and patience displayed by these people, in their endeavors to reach what they call the "promised land" in order to enjoy their peculiar religion and institutions in peace, is certainly worthy of a better cause. The length of travel performed by these companies on foot, pulling their own provisions and bedding, and accompanied by their women and children, is over 1,300 miles, through a country without inhabitants, except of hostile Indians. Speaking of this journey the Salt Lake *News* says:

This journey has been performed with less than the average amount of mortality usually attending ox trains; and all, though somewhat fatigued, stepped out with alacrity to the last, and appeared buoyant and cheerful. They had often traveled 25 and 30 miles in a day, and would have come through in a much shorter time, had they not been obliged to wait upon the slow motion of the oxen attached to the few wagons containing the tents and groceries.

Much credit is due to Capt. Ellsworth for having walked the entire distance, thus cheering and encouraging his company by example as well as precept, and the saints with their hand-carts, aided by Capts. Ellsworth and McArthur and their Assistants, Elders Oakly, Butler, Crandal and Leonard, and guided and sustained by the Almighty, have preached to the ungodly a sermon louder than the voice of many thunders. And thus has been successfully accomplished a plan, devised by the wisdom and forethought of our President, for rapidly gathering the poor, almost entirely independent of the wealth so closely hoarded beyond their reach.

Notwithstanding the short crops and dull times in the valley, there seems to be some improvement going on in the way of building. The *News* says:

President Grant, in the midst of his missionary labors, and farming improvements and operations, is enlarging his city residence, feeling that want of more dwelling-room, so incident to those who observe the "peculiar institution."

The "peculiar institution" here meant is the fruitfulness of President Grant's many wives. Governor Young also, it appears, has made a large addition to his house-room, to accommodate his growing family. If these people multiply and replenish to such an extent when starvation stares them in the face, what will they do when the Valley returns to its usual fruitfulness?

The high priests of the order seem to be in a fair way to raise up a sufficiency of prophets to overrun the earth.

It seems to be the intention of the saints to postpone the application for admission into our Union until the Kansas question is settled. If that question is settled so as to recognize the principle of squatter sovereignty to its full extent, then there will be no difficulty in there getting in the Confederacy. For if Congress has no control over the institution of a Territory, of course Utah has a right to enter our Confederacy, with a Constitution recognizing polygamy in its fullest extent, without being questioned.

Rare Justice.—Under the head of "Administration of Justice," we find the following paragraph in a Costa Rica paper:

"No. 37.—Sept. 12.—The State against Jose Delores Munoz, of San Jose, for the crime of secretly planting tobacco. The sentence of the Judge of Hacienda is confirmed, condemning the prisoner to seventy years, two months and thirty days imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of four hundred and seventy dollars, besides cost of suit."

Nice country that agricultural people.

Desperadoes in Indiana.—The Hendricks, Indiana *Republican* says that there is existing in that county and the adjoining counties of Boone, Montgomery and Putnam, a large band of horse-thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, who have established a thorough organization and are vigorously at work. One of them recently robbed a drug store in Danville, quite an excitement is said to exist in Jamestown, Boone county, and the people seem disposed to regulate the rascals summarily.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Anniversary of the Irving Literary Union.

The fifth anniversary of the Irving Literary Union, was celebrated on Friday evening in the Church of the Divine Unity [illegible], Broadway. The building was crowded with a highly respectable audience, the majority of whom were ladies. Dodworth's Second Band was in attendance. Mr. [illegible], the President, commenced the proceedings with an address to the members of the Union. Mr. D. Crawford then read an essay on the life, times and example of Washington Irving. A very pleasing essay on "Political Parties" was delivered by Mr. G. W. [illegible], which [illegible] his auditors. Mr. Charles F. [illegible] chose for his discourse [illegible] the time-honored customs of city [illegible]. Mr. W. D. Jones followed in an essay on "Truth," and Mr. Donaldson read some pleasing extracts from the journal of the Union.

Mr. Louis Beach was the poet of the evening. His poem, which related to the Irving Literary Union, was well conceived, well delivered, and much applauded. It was a very pleasant meeting, and the exercises reflected great credit on the members of the Union.

Pay your Workmen Liberally and Save Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had a man in my employment for years whose business it was to ship freight and deliver goods; he worked for nine dollars a week; he was sober, and never made a mistake in his business transactions, and I was satisfied. He asked for $12 a week; I was economical (over the left,) and would not give it; he left. I got another man, and in the course of eight weeks he made two wrong shipments that cost me $20, stove a hogshead of molasses that cost me $60, ran foul of a stage and broke the cart, to repair which cost me $15, and lost from his cart a package of [illegible] that cost me $33. This, gentlemen, is a specimen of my business economy. Hereafter I will pay my men good wages and will save money by it.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

☞ The proprietor of a residence in Twenty-third-street sends us a letter of complaint against the Manhattan Gas-Light Company. He paid his bill for gas in the early part of last week, and was given a receipt, which he supposed would guard him against all further trouble on the subject. Last Friday, however, while he was absent from home, and when but the female members of the family in the house, an employee of the Company presented himself, and insisted upon the immediate payment of two dollars and some cents more than the original bill amounted to, and when this was refused, he said his orders were to remove the meter. The receipted bill of the Company was shown him, but he said "that was nothing to the case," and produced a book in which was written an order for the removal of the meter unless the extra amount was paid, in addition to the repayment of what was already paid. The meter was accordingly taken away. The owner of the house, on learning this, went immediately to the office of the Company, in Irving-place, where he was assured, in the politest words imaginable, that it was all a mistake on the part of the man, and the meter was sent back and the gas turned on again. It was not explained what the order in the book meant; but after all this trouble—the ladies of the family annoyed—the gentleman of the house called away during business hours—everything was made right, in the estimation of the Company, by the assurance that it was "all a mistake." Such mistakes are anything but agreeable.

☞ It is a curious fact, and one which has struck every man who has much to do in the United States Courts—that certain men very often reappear upon the jury. So common is this that some men are best known in the streets as "jury-men." Often, it is true, these are called in by the Marshal as talesmen. Still, by some process or other to us not quite explicable, the juries in these Courts look [illegible] inspire a stranger with the highest degree of confidence in their fidelity and [illegible] County Clerk look sharp enough after their panels. [illegible] pay in the United States Courts is $1 a day, but sharp men who look [illegible] can do much better than that.

☞ The [illegible] adjourned until Monday.

Methodist Missions.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in this city, during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, concluding their conference at [illegible] o'clock last evening. The General Committee consists of

Revs. [illegible], of Baltimore; L. Crowell, of New-England; Wm. Reddy, of Western New-York; Dr. J. Trimble, of Ohio; J. L. Smith, of Indiana; Hooper Crews, of Illinois; Wm. H. Goode, of Kansas and Nebraska; Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary, and Thomas Carlton, Treasurer.

The last session of the General Conference authorized the Conferences in the Pacific to be represented by proxy in the General Missionary Committee. For that purpose, D. L. Ross, Esq., of New-York, was chosen by California, and Mr. [illegible] for Oregon.

The Committee on the part of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, consisted of Rev. Dr. J. Floy, Rev. H. Bangs, Rev. W. H. Ferris, Messrs. W. B. Skidmore, M. F. Odell, Wm. Truslow, and H. M. Forrester.

The above, with the Bishops of the Church, viz.: Bishops Waugh, Baltimore; Morris, Cincinnati; Janes, New-York; Scott, Wilmington; Simpson, Pittsburg; Ames, Indianapolis; and Baker, of New-England, constitute the Conference of Missions.

All were present except Bishop Baker, who was holding the Annual Conference in Kansas. After due deliberation, the Board thus constituted made the appropriations for the support of the Foreign and Domestic Missions for the year 1857, as follows:

FOR THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Africa	$37,[illegible]	Central America	[illegible]
China	40,000	India	7,500
France	5,000	Turkey, (Bulgaria)	5,000
Germany	10,000	Norway, Sweden and Denmark	3,000
South America	3,500		
Total			$[illegible]

FOR THE DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

I. The German population	$60,000
II. Foreign populations other than German—	
1. The French	1,100
2. The Welsh	2,000
3. The Scandinavians	10,500
III. The Indian Missions	10,250
IV. The Domestic Missions through the States and Territories, embraced in the forty-five different Conferences	[illegible]

The entire appropriation is $[illegible], which includes $10,000 as a contingent fund for new missions and for office expenses.

The constitution of the Missionary Society requires that, when the appropriations have been made by the General Committee, the Board of Managers shall meet to review the action of the Committee. That meeting was held last evening, Rev. Bishop Waugh presiding. The report of the proceedings of the General Committee was read and finally unanimously approved.

There was a disposition manifested by some members of the Board, last evening, to establish a mission in Utah, but after some conversation it was thought the time for such a measure had not yet arrived.

After an appropriate address from the venerable Senior Bishop, Waugh, the Board adjourned.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Burglaries.

BURGLARY AT BELLEVUE GARDEN.

Some burglars effected an entrance on Thursday night into Ward's Hotel, at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, by cutting an opening through one of the drawing-room shutters, and took with them a desk, which they forced open in the garden and appropriated about $50 in bills and small change, which they found therein. The rest of the contents, consisting of books and papers, they scattered about the grounds. The thieves were evidently disappointed. Had they operated a night earlier they would have made a grand haul, as Mr. Ward had only the morning previous removed a considerable quantity of money from the desk alluded to. The thieves are not known, but were evidently acquainted with the premises.

CAPTURE OF A BOY BURGLAR.

A boy calling himself James [illegible] was arrested on Friday morning charged with burglary, upon the house of Philip [illegible], No. [illegible] Lewis-street, from which he stole brass and copper to the value of $35. It appears that the accused and a man were seen by one of the Eleventh Ward Police with a bag upon each of their backs, passing hurriedly through Cannon-street. The officer gave chase, when they dropped the bags and ran. The man escaped, but the boy was arrested, and informed the officer where the property had been obtained. He was locked up by Justice Wood for examination.

Cut her Throat with a Razor.—A young Englishwoman, named Ann Horn, attempted suicide on Thursday night, at her residence, No. 4 [illegible]-place, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was immediately conveyed to the Seventh Ward Police Station, where a Surgeon was procured, who dressed the wound, and is of the opinion that she will recover.

The New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] o'clock P. M. It [illegible] same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE such. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Presidential Contest—Curiosities of the Canvass.

The exact result of the Presidential election, so far as the popular votes of the several States are concerned, is not yet ascertained, nor will it be until the official returns are all in, which may require several weeks. But enough is known to authorize a general estimate in all those States from which the official returns have not yet been received;—and it may be interesting to examine the results thus obtained.

The following tables give the popular vote, as returned or estimated, in each of the Free States and Slave States respectively:

VOTE OF THE FREE STATES.

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.	Total.
Connecticut	34,670	2,475	42,402	79,834
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	85,000
Illinois	85,000	15,000	75,000	175,000
Indiana	90,000	20,000	80,000	190,000
Iowa	20,000	....	30,000	50,000
Maine	[illegible]	1,848	27,070	44,992
Massachusetts	[illegible]	19,784	107,878	165,687
Michigan	20,000	....	40,000	60,000
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	391	38,014	70,565
New-Jersey	47,412	24,091	28,307	99,810
New-York	[illegible]	124,875	275,195	594,218
Ohio	[illegible]	30,000	170,000	350,000
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	82,[illegible]	147,447	460,176
Rhode Island	[illegible]	1,675	11,464	19,819
Vermont	[illegible]	1,808	[illegible]	33,785
Wisconsin	30,000	....	40,000	70,000
Total	[illegible]	342,715	1,168,174	2,547,138

VOTE OF THE SLAVE STATES.

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Total.
Alabama	30,000	20,000	50,000
Arkansas	20,000	10,000	30,000
Delaware	9,000	7,000	16,000
Florida	6,000	5,000	11,000
Georgia	40,000	29,000	69,000
Kentucky	76,000	70,000	146,000
Louisiana	30,000	27,000	57,000
Maryland	39,115	47,462	86,577
Mississippi	30,000	20,000	50,000
Missouri	55,000	40,000	95,000
North Carolina	50,000	40,000	90,000
South Carolina	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	143,000
Texas	[illegible]	10,000	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	140,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Buchanan ... Free States	1,030,2[illegible]	
Buchanan ... Slave States	612,116	1,642,362
Fillmore ... Free States	342,715	
Fillmore ... Slave States	454,462	797,177
Fremont ... Free States	1,168,174	1,168,174
Aggregate vote		3,614,713
Buchanan over Fremont		481,188
Buchanan over Fillmore		852,185
Fremont over Fillmore		370,997
Fremont over Buchanan in Free States		131,927
Fremont over Fillmore in Free States		825,459
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan		315,369
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan in the Free States		474,642

It will be seen from this that Mr. BUCHANAN received a very large vote in the Free States; two-thirds larger than in the Slave States,—while Mr. FILLMORE's vote was largest in the Slave States.

There are, as is well known, two grounds of inequality in the distribution of political power among the several members of the Confederacy. One is that enjoyed by the *small* States over the large ones,—each State having an equal representation in the Senate of the United States, without regard to its population. The other is that enjoyed by the *Slave* States, in having a representation of that large portion of their capital which is invested in slaves, in the House of Representatives. Both these advantages are combined in the Electoral vote, which in every State is equal to its Senators and Representatives added together. The general effect of this inequality at the last election, upon the representation of each State in the Electoral College, will be seen from the following tables, made up from those given above, and showing the *number of voters* in each State required to give it *one* vote in the Electoral College:

FREE STATES.

	Popular Vote.	Electors.	Ratio of Votes.
Connecticut	79,834	6	1 for each 13,305
California	85,000	4	1 for each 21,250
Illinois	175,000	11	1 for each 15,909
Indiana	190,000	13	1 for each 14,615
Iowa	50,000	4	1 for each 12,500
Maine	44,288	8	1 for each 5,536
Massachusetts	165,687	13	1 for each 12,739
Michigan	60,000	6	1 for each 10,000
New-Hampshire	70,565	5	1 for each 14,113
New-Jersey	99,810	7	1 for each 14,258
New-York	594,218	35	1 for each 16,978
Ohio	350,000	23	1 for each 15,217
Pennsylvania	460,176	27	1 for each 17,043
Rhode Island	19,819	4	1 for each 4,954
Vermont	33,785	5	1 for each 6,757
Wisconsin	70,000	5	1 for each 14,000
Total	2,547,138	176	1 for each 14,472

SLAVE STATES.

	Popular Vote.	Electors.	Ratio of Votes.
Alabama	50,000	9	1 for each 5,555
Arkansas	30,000	4	1 for each 7,500
Delaware	16,000	3	1 for each 5,333
Florida	11,000	3	1 for each 3,666
Georgia	69,000	10	1 for each 6,900
Kentucky	146,000	12	1 for each 12,166
Louisiana	57,000	6	1 for each 9,500
Maryland	86,577	8	1 for each 10,822
Mississippi	50,000	7	1 for each 7,142
Missouri	95,000	9	1 for each 10,555
North Carolina	90,000	10	1 for each 9,000
South Carolina	[illegible]	8	1 for each [illegible]
Tennessee	143,000	12	1 for each 11,916
Texas	30,000	4	1 for each 7,500
Virginia	140,000	15	1 for each 9,333
Total	1,067,[illegible]	120	1 for each 8,8[illegible]

From this it appears that the Slave States, in consequence of their being smaller as a general thing than the Free States, and also of their enjoying the representation of their Slave property, have one electoral vote for every 8,[illegible] voters, while the Free States have only one for every 13,309 of these popular votes. The inequality varies in every State. Of the Free States, Rhode Island has the largest electoral representation in proportion to her vote, having one elector for each 4,954 voters; and California has the smallest, having one for every 21,250. Next to California comes Pennsylvania, and then New-York. Of the Slave States Florida has the largest, having one for every 3,666 votes, and Kentucky the smallest—one for 12,166. These comparisons, however, are not perfectly accurate, and may be materially varied by the official returns.

It has been supposed that the result might show that Mr. BUCHANAN owed his election to the Slave-representation enjoyed by the South, or at all events to this advantage added to that of an equal representation in the Senate. The following tables, however, giving the aggregate vote of all the States which *voted for*, and also those which voted *against*, Mr. BUCHANAN, show that this is not so:

BUCHANAN STATES.

	Pop. vote.	Election.
Slave States	981,000	112
California	85,000	4
Illinois	175,000	11
Indiana	190,000	13
New-Jersey	99,810	7
Pennsylvania	460,176	27
Total	1,190,986	174

FREMONT STATES.

	Pop. vote.	Elect.
Connecticut	79,832	6
Iowa	50,000	4
Maine	44,992	8
Massachusetts	165,687	13
Michigan	60,000	6
New-Hamp	70,565	5
New-York	594,218	35
Ohio	350,000	23
Rhode Island	19,819	4
Vermont	33,875	5
Wisconsin	70,000	5
	1,537,228	114
Md. (Fill.)	86,577	8
Total	1,623,805	122

It will thus be seen that in the States which voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, an aggregate popular vote of 1,190,986 cast 174 electoral votes—while in those States which voted against him, an aggregate of 1,623,805 votes only cast 122 electoral votes. In other words, 11,442 votes, *given for* Mr. BUCHANAN, counted *one* in the Electoral College, while it took 13,309 votes to count one *against* him. If the ratio, however, had been the same throughout the Union, the result would have been the same. Thus, if the ratio in the Buchanan States had been the same as in the others, namely, 1 to 13,309, Mr. BUCHANAN would have received but 149 votes, and the whole number would have been reduced to 271, of which 136 would have been a majority. If, on the other hand, the Opposition States had had *one* electoral vote for every 11,442 votes, as in the Buchanan States, they would have cast 141 votes—but the whole number, upon that basis, would have been 315, of which 158 would have been required for a majority.

When the full official returns are in they will afford material for other interesting and curious deductions. Those we have given above, though based partly upon estimates that may prove erroneous, are still not without value.

Mal-Administration of the City Government—Fraud in the Departments.

No time could be chosen, more proper than the present, while the misdeeds of Messrs. SELAH and IRVING are under consideration, to make known instances of the infamous manner in which the City has been swindled in other Departments. FUREY, ERVING, PURDY, SELAH, IRVING, are but the names of five of [illegible], who must necessarily succeed each other, in different departments, just so long as the existing system of Municipal Government is maintained. Until the time shall come when corrupt officials have something more to fear than mere denunciation, and an occasional ineffectual indictment, their schemes of plunder will undergo no change, and they will continue to enrich themselves and their friends at the expense of the Treasury. Unless some mode can be devised by which delinquents can be instantly and unfailingly punished whenever they do wrong, mismanagement and profligate expenditure must ever drain the Treasury, augment taxation and add to the City debt. We are prepared, as things now stand, to see Messrs. SELAH and IRVING snap their fingers in the face of the discontented community, and be intrusted, besides, with from three to seven millions of money for the ostensible purpose of building a new City Hall; but with no other real object in view than catering to the greed of the hundreds of contractors who still think their services at past elections insufficiently repaid. The action of the Board of Aldermen, on Friday evening last, affords abundant and scandalous proof of the utter contempt of the majority of that body for public opinion.

There is plenty of fraud and corruption, however, outside of the Department of Repairs and Supplies. Of this we will now give an instance which has been made known, as yet, but imperfectly to the public.

Comptroller FLAGG recently recommended the payment by the City of the enormous sum of $3,417 78, for no other purpose than *expense incurred, under his own sanction, in an effort "to resist a most exorbitant claim under a contract made by* Mr. FUREY, for grading the Sixth-avenue from Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, *passing directly through the Central Park.*" In fact but for the most energetic action on the part of the Department of Finance, and of the Corporation Counsel, the City would have been mulcted, with the connivance of the late Street Commissioner, in the sum of $80,000 *for no service rendered whatsoever!* The circumstances are as follows: After a great sale of common lands had taken place, in the Autumn of 1852, the jobbers and speculators of the City united in procuring the enactment of ordinances for regulating the avenues and streets in the territory which now forms the Central Park. Among others a resolution was passed and approved by the Mayor, on the 19th of March, 1853, directing the Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-sixth streets, to be opened and graded. Three months later, (we beg now for close attention to the dates,) on the 21st of July, 1853, an act was passed by the State Legislature, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, &c., &c.," *which was to take effect* "IMMEDIATELY," by which all of the Sixth-avenue lying northerly of Fifty-ninth-street, together with the lands now known as the Central Park, were "declared to be a public place." In the face of this act, and even after the appointment of Commissioners for the Central Park had been made, on the 18th of November, 1853, the Street Commissioner had the audacity to issue proposals for bids to grade the Sixth-avenue, which bids were to be opened on the 25th November, then instant! On the latter date, the contract was awarded to Mr. BARTLETT SMITH, as the lowest bidder. Of course, no work could be done, and *only sixteen days after the contract had been signed* between BARTLETT and the Street Department, a resolution passed the Board of Aldermen, directing the Street Commissioner to cause all proceedings to be stayed. Three weeks later still, official notice was served on SMITH, by the Street Commissioner, to suspend the work, which he had never had a right to commence! For all this farce, Mr. BARTLETT presented himself as a claimant upon the City *for damages to the amount of* $80,000! Not a penny's worth expended! The contract illegal, and smuggled through on false pretences, yet $80,000 demanded for damages, and but for the untiring energy of the Comptroller, this prodigious sum would actually have been paid. By authority of the Common Council, arbitrators had been appointed, the majority of whom decided that "Mr. SMITH was entitled to the profits he could have made in executing the work—in other words, to the difference between what he would have been entitled to receive for the execution of the work, and what it would have cost to do the same." *Yet the Street Commissioner knew, before issuing proposals at all, that the territory to be improved was within the area of the Central Park, and that no labor could be performed upon it.*

Can anything more grossly abominable be imagined than such conduct? This took place in the Street Commissioner's Department—the same in which we have, on former occasions, exposed mismanagement enough to sink into ignominy a score of public officials. But *what good does it do?* The columns of the press teem with simular instances of fraud and plunder, but they are repeated with impunity, and there appears to be, under existing laws, no remedy whatsoever. If a merchant has a dishonest clerk, he can dismiss him. If the head of the federal Government, or of most State Governments, witnesses peculation and mismanagement, he can remove the offender. But, in the City of New-York, seven or eight heads of Departments, irresponsible to each other, and with no power over them, are enabled to set the law at defiance. It is palpable that, until a radical change is effected, and a concentration of authority and responsibility takes the place of the present miserable system, the taxes of the City must increase while comparatively no equivalent will be rendered.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Charleston *Standard*, in a strong and able editorial which we copy elsewhere, urges upon the Democratic Party the duty of removing the restrictions which are now imposed by Federal legislation upon the Foreign Slave-Trade. It presses upon the attention of that party the fact, that it owes its success at the late election entirely to the vote of the Slaveholding States,—and that it can only hope for similar success in the future by such measures as shall indicate its determination to stand by Southern interests.

This appeal deserves the attention of the Democratic Party in this section of the Union. We shall be glad to see [illegible] organs of the party [illegible] great [illegible] Slavery [illegible] very discreet silence upon the special questions which have been presented for their consideration and action by the discussions of the Southern press. We trust they will evade these topics no longer. Let them speak out boldly and frankly. Let both the North and the South understand distinctly what they have to expect in these particulars from the Democratic Party, which now has possession of the Government. Unless we have some such avowals on these topics, the country may again be taken by surprise, as it was in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

A SUGGESTION.—The Buchanan and Fillmore papers throughout the country have insisted that the reports of outrages and murder which reach us from Kansas, were falsehoods or gross exaggerations for political effect. We see they are still inclined to repeat these assertions.

Now we suggest to these journals that they combine their resources and send a trusty correspondent into Kansas to investigate this matter. Before the election they probably considered themselves bound to deny all these statements,—no matter how unimpeachable the source from which they came. And none of them showed the energy or enterprise required to ascertain the facts for themselves. There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the United States, except one at St. Louis, which has maintained a regular correspondence in Kansas. All the reports and statements that have reached the public from that section have come from the Republican papers. Now if the Opposition press considers these statements exaggerated, *why not send out its own reporters* to ascertain the fact? Let them select any man they choose,—who has common sense and will tell the truth,—and they can then decide with some shew of reason upon the truth of the assertions which they now so sneeringly discredit.

We know no spectacle more disgraceful than that now presented by the class of journals to which we refer. They are perfectly willing to leave the people of Kansas to all the horrors of their condition, to permit them to perish by violence, by hunger, or by exposure,—in order to promote the political designs of the party of which they are the blind defenders. And without taking the slightest pains to investigate the facts of the case, they content themselves with a sweeping denial of the statements which reveal the destitution and the sufferings of the people of Kansas.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—There is to be another Southern Commercial Convention held on the 8th of next month in Savannah, Ga., to devise measures for building up the trade of the South. If all the Southern States should be as largely represented as Virginia, there will be no lack of talkers on the occasion. Governor WISE has appointed fifty-two delegates. In all the propositions that have been broached at the previous Conventions, for promoting the commerce at the South, we wonder it has never been recommended to imitate the North, where every man stays at home and does all he can in his own way. These Southern Conventions have not yet resulted in a single practicable plan for accomplishing the object for which they were held. It is about time the South became sensible of the fact that commerce is not to be created or controlled by Conventions.

OUR CITY RAILROADS.—The management of our City Railroads needs a thorough overhauling. It is conducted at present upon the narrowest and most selfish principles and in utter disregard of the comfort and convenience of the public. The cars at particular times of the day are so overcrowded as to make riding in them uncomfortable and unhealthy to the last degree. After every seat has been taken, the cars are constantly stopped, and men, women and children are allowed to *pile in*, without the slightest regard to their own convenience or that of anybody else. Gentlemen are of course expected to resign their seats to females the instant the latter make their appearance. And a couple of mules or exhausted horses are flogged into dragging these forty, fifty or sixty persons, in a car weighing nearly two tons, the whole length of the City.

This is a shameful and disgraceful state of things. It is kept up for no other reason than to save the expense of a *few more cars* upon each road. There is no possible excuse for it. The roads are all making money and can afford to give the public the accommodations which were promised when they were allowed to monopolize the streets. They should be compelled to do so.

We notice that the impunity with which the cars are overloaded is becoming contagious. The Omnibus proprietors see no reason why they should be compelled to *seat* all the passengers they take in, if the Railroad owners are to be released from the same obligation. It is becoming very common, therefore, for omnibus drivers to take in two or three additional passengers after their stages are full—pull too the door, drive on and leave them to take care of themselves. The *public* have rights in regard to all these public conveyances, which they should insist upon being maintained.

DISUNION OF THE UNION—PARTITION OF THE NATIONAL PROPERTY.—W. H. BARNWELL, Esq., of South Carolina, publishes a comment upon a recent speech of that distinguished ornament of the House of Representatives, Col. KEITT,—in which he urges the necessity of making some practical preparation for a dissolution of the Union. He suggests that some of the Senators or Members from Virginia or South Carolina introduce into Congress a bill making provision for a partition of the Navy, of the munitions of war, and of the public lands, *in the event of Disunion*. This is an improvement upon the project of Col. BROOKS. That enterprising offshoot of the Chivalry proposed to seize all these little conveniences of Federal housewifery, and make off with them. Col. KEITT offers to divide.

It is very good of Mr. BARNWELL to give us notice that the only object of the movement he proposes is to *frighten* the North. If the Free States were to behold a Southern member deliberately urging the passage of such a bill, they would be "brought to their senses" immediately, says Mr. BARNWELL; and would be prepared to concede to the South whatever it claims under the pretexts of Constitutional rights and State Equality.

This is a very good plot. Who is the man to present it in Congress?

[illegible] The steamer *Texas* arrived at this port yesterday, with news to Nov. 1. Everything is reported quiet since the battles of Granada and Massaya—President WALKER awaiting the arrival of recruits from the States before marching upon Leon. The army was kept in active drill, and it was expected that a decisive battle would be fought about the 8th or 10th inst. Unprovoked murders by the enemy had greatly exasperated the Americans, and they are represented as being anxious for an engagement. Don FERMIN FERRER has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, and arrived in the *Texas*.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—There are givings out in certain quarters that Mr. BUCHANAN is going to annihilate the Republican Party in a very short way, as it is thought it will prove a perfectly efficacious method; namely, by becoming a Republican himself. There are several credulous people who actually believe that he will bring in Kansas as a Free State, and deprive the Republicans of every inch of ground they stand on by embracing all their principles. He has certainly made a pretty good beginning as far as the Pacific Railroad goes.

A CRYING NUISANCE.—Newsboys on Sunday may possibly be considered necessary evils, and therefore be tolerated. But there is certainly no good reason why they should be allowed to disturb the quiet of the quiet-loving portion of our people, by shouting their wares in a style that is permitted to nobody else. Especially ought they to be silenced in the neighborhood of churches. Public worship is now almost constantly interrupted by their noisy cries. Why will not the Mayor direct the Police, who may be on duty on Sundays, to protect the public from at least a portion of this annoyance.

MR. FILLMORE.—The Buffalo *Commercial* says it has "reason to know that if the Republicans had nominated Judge MCLEAN, Mr. FILLMORE would have *withdrawn* from the canvass immediately on his return from Europe." It is certainly safe to say so now. It was *not* said, or intimated, in advance of the Republican nomination; and if it had been, it probably would have made no difference.

AN AGREEABLE TERMINATION.—One of our cotemporaries states that "he has no faith in death-bed repentances." We are pleased to hear it. Of course, then, he does not intend putting off until the last moment the necessary work of repentance, which, as a general rule, is shown by a change of conduct.

An Error Corrected.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to the following paragraph from your paper of 11th inst.:

"PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.—The local influence of great men has not appeared to the very best advantage in the recent election. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the eloquence of CHOATE, the humor of HILLARD, the respectability of WINTHROP, the wealth of the LAWRENCES and APPLETONS, and the name of FLETCHER WEBSTER, has so far failed to conquer her prejudices, as to give the largest vote for Freedom she has ever polled."

So far as the LAWRENCES are concerned, you do them injustice. All of them, with a single exception, voted for FREMONT, and for all the Republican candidates; most of them contributed largely of money and time in aid of the cause; some of them worked day and night during the canvass, and by public speech and personal application urged the people to vote for FREMONT.

I should allow your statement to pass without [illegible] [illegible] that they whose fathers and grandfathers fought at Bunker Hill in defence of *Liberty*, whose brothers and fathers preserved the same free spirit throughout their lives, and by their votes and voices always placed themselves on the side of *Free Labor* and *Free Speech*, have become degenerate, and so recreant to the lessons taught, and to the principles impressed upon them from their earliest childhood as to be even suspected of belonging to a Pro-Slavery Party. The family, whether as a family or as individuals, will always be found in that party which contends for Freedom and Justice, without asking whether defeat or victory will be the result. You may rest assured of this.

ONE OF THEM.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

More Speculations as to Mr. Buchanan's Views—Curious and Interesting Disclosures concerning the History of the Ostend Manifesto.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

Notwithstanding the opinion I expressed in the letter I recently sent you from Lancaster, that the views it contained "might not meet with your sympathy and approbation," I have remarked a disposition on the part of some of your cotemporaries to hold your paper responsible for ideas which were, at best, no more than the dispassionate judgment of a correspondent, who claims to have many opportunities of observing the signs of approaching times. I hope you will not be deterred, by any such unfair constructions, from continuing to give a place in your ever courteously impartial columns to the communications I may occasionally send you.

I have held intercourse, during the past week, (both here and at Washington, to which place I proceeded from Wheatland,) with politicians who enjoy as much of the confidence of the President elect as he cares to bestow, just now, upon any one. It is the universal testimony that there has, probably, never been a period in the life of Mr. BUCHANAN when he has felt so heavy a weight of responsibility, nor when the excessive cautiousness of his character has appeared more predominant. It is amusing to reflect, that while a portion of the press continually evolves new and "reliable" lists of the members of the future Cabinet; while Messrs. RHETT, DAVIS, WISE & Co. issue their fire-eating manifestos, and the Richmond *Enquirer*, New-Orleans *Delta* and Charleston *Mercury* dogmatically expound the precise course which Mr. BUCHANAN will pursue towards the North, and in relation to Kansas; and while your New-York cliques, of all stripes, are boasting of having the "inside track" (!) with the "old man," not a sentence of *affirmative* committal can be traced to him, upon any subject or regarding any set of men. It is true that *negative* evidence exists, which I lay some stress on; but, beyond this, everything resolves itself into mere rumor. I find that there are three classes of individuals who visit Wheatland, viz.: those whom Mr. BUCHANAN *looks at*, but to whom he says nothing; those whom he enables to contradict false and idle reports; and a select few, whose opinions he carefully seeks for, without, however, betraying unnecessarily, his own sentiments. He keeps the counsels of his heart so closely confined within his own breast, that even Mr. SLIDELL, who has been, for years, his most intimate personal and political friend, has considered it an indelicacy to interrogate him with regard to his future policy. He emphatically praises those who, in addition to other high services, have added that of respecting the unbroken reserve which it is his duty, for the present, to maintain. I have counted up the names of *nearly forty* statesmen whom different journals have put forward as undoubted members of the next Cabinet; but I have no fear of being contradicted in the assertion that *not a solitary individual of them has been decided on*, and that Mr. BUCHANAN will not make up his mind concerning any candidate for office, anywhere, until after the 1st of February next.

I ventured, in my last letter, to express the conviction that the fears would prove to be unfounded which are entertained by many lest Mr. BUCHANAN should become a sectional President, in the interest of secessionists and divisionists [illegible]. An intelligent Mississippi Democrat who asked in my hearing yesterday what he supposed the next Administration would do to satisfy the extreme party at the South. "Do," answered the Mississippian, with the angry vehemence of one who keenly felt his false position as a Union man among fire-eaters—"do! why, what JACKSON did to the nullifiers of South Carolina, and, if necessary, *hang them*, I hope." In fact, I have met no one, either here or at Washington, who dreams that Slavery propagandism will be encouraged during the next four years. The incendiary and menacing articles which, since the election, have appeared in the columns of nearly every ultra-Southern journal, are alleged here as evidence that unsuccessful efforts have been made to elicit from Mr. BUCHANAN partisan views in the slaveholding interest, and that the first note of war is sounded on account of the disappointment of the hopes of the disunion faction. It is beyond a question that there is a vast national strength at the South, which has too long lain dormant, and it is surmised that an earnest endeavor will be made to give it prominence, and thus neutralize the element which has been fostered, with such damage to the country, by the Government of President PIERCE.

I heard, a few days ago, from the lips of a gentleman who is, perhaps, as accurately acquainted as any one outside of the Cabinet can be, with the details of the history of the Ostend Manifesto, some particulars in relation to that singular document, which I do not believe have been put into the possession of your readers. As they tend to illustrate the probable future policy of the United States Government, in relation to the West Indian possessions of Spain, and the subject, generally, of annexation, they are not devoid of importance. It was, you are aware, a favorite wish of General PIERCE, at the commencement of his Administration, to signalize his Presidential career by the acquisition—at whatever sacrifice of principle or of money—of Cuba. The desire was industriously fostered, and perhaps received its first impulse from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who has fought, single-handed, most of the fillibustering battles that have since distracted the Cabinet. It was Mr. DAVIS who, in opposition to the more sagacious judgment of Secretary MARCY, brought Mr. SOULE forward for the position of Minister to Madrid. His well-known annexation, "manifest-destiny" tendencies were urged as his chief recommendation, and the vehement and aggressive course he should pursue towards the Government of Queen ISABELLA, was chalked out, in the rough, at a meeting which was held at the White House previous to his departure for Europe. No doubt was entertained that, by menaces and money together, the coveted possession could be secured. As time, however, progressed, Mr. MARCY *became alarmed*, both by the haste with which matters were being urged, of which he had always signified his disapproval, and by the strong feeling of disapprobation which Mr. SOULE's conduct began to elicit abroad as well as at home. Mr. MARCY, *therefore, himself devised the plan of the Ostend Conferences, not, as is usually supposed, in order to abet the Minister to Spain in his belligerent projects; but, on the contrary, with the expectation that two such mature, cautious and experienced statesmen as Messrs. Buchanan and Mason, would check the headlong precipitancy of the impulsive Frenchman, and put an end to the prevailing excitement.* Unfortunately for the success of Mr. MARCY's object, the opposition he encountered in the Cabinet, from the President and Mr. DAVIS, rendered an explicit, written explanation of his hopes, to the respective Ministers, out of the question; while the President had the meanness, by means of verbal instructions to a gentleman who was about leaving for Europe, and who was the very last in whom the Chief Magistrate of the country ought to have confided, to procure the conveyance of such a misrepresentation of facts, and such an expression of his wishes to the representatives of the Government at London and Paris, that they were totally deceived, and prepared to act, throughout the Ostend Conferences, under wholly false impressions. Mr. MARCY was unaware, until it was too late, of the interference which had been practiced with his Department, and the excuse he afterwards received from his delinquent colleagues in the Cabinet, was, that the gentleman who had verbally made known the intentions of the President to Messrs. BUCHANAN and MASON, had exceeded his instructions, and given a distorted interpretation to his wishes. Be this as it may, Mr. MARCY was cheated, and Mr. BUCHANAN was induced to sign the Ostend Manifesto, *on false pretences*. It afterwards became necessary, for the credit of the Government, both to repudiate the document which had created so ill-starred a sensation, and to conceal the bungling diplomacy which had occasioned it. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MASON were thrust into the false positions, before the public, to which PIERCE, DAVIS, and their [illegible] and Mr. MARCY pocketed his share of [illegible]

[illegible]

I repeat, therefore, that it would be [illegible] absurd to look to the Ostend Manifesto for any index of Mr. BUCHANAN's future policy; and I believe that his Administration will prove to be eminently conservative and anti-aggressive with respect to our foreign relations. The most that it will be attempted to procure from Spain will be an effective [illegible], and a liberal commercial treaty, which is all that is demanded by the interests of the United States and the West India Islands.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from Europe are no later than those received by the *Europa*. We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. E. BAUR & KUNHARDT for files of Hamburg papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND FURNISHING GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Our stock of [illegible] coatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the [illegible] our house has so long been celebrated. CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past [illegible] our pantaloons, still is with us. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BILIOUS COLIC.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is taken, the most painful irritations in the stomach and violent vomiting will cease; a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS should be swallowed. In six hours the patient will enjoy ease and comfort, and entire freedom from [illegible]. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 30 Front-st. in this City. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

FALLING LEAVES—A SOLILOQUY. BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.
Sweet leaves! the nipping weather
Has chilled your Summer mirth,
Ye are rustling down together
To the damp and cheerless earth;
I think of it with sadness,
But all the sons of men
Must doff their Summer clothing
Till Spring returns again.
Oh ye are most unlucky
With your bare and [illegible] boughs;
No "Fall and Winter garments"
The woodland God allows—
While we in FULTON-STREET can find
When unto SMITH'S we go,
A Fall and Winter stock designed
For every change of [illegible].

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WARREN-ST. FIRE. From the New-York Tribune. NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1856. To the Editor of the Tribune: SIR: IN THE FIRE AT NO. 8 WARREN-STREET, on the morning of the 9th inst., our most valuable books and papers were exposed for 36 hours in one of Stearns & Marvin's Fire-Proof Safes. We say Fire-Proof, not because they are so labeled, but because we have so proved them. Our books and papers came out uninjured, save the binding of the books, which was occasioned by the steam. Our store was five stories above ground and two below, occupied from cellar to garret. The intensity of the heat can be attested by any fireman who witnessed it. No furnace could be contrived by the ingenuity of man to create a more intense heat. We voluntarily give this tribute to the value of these safes, and select your widely-circulated journal to inform the mercantile community what estimate to place upon them. Respectfully, HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY. N. B.—A full assortment of these celebrated safes for sale at the depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., by STEARNS & MARVIN.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1856. Mr. Robert M. Patrick, No. 192 Pearl-street: DEAR SIR: The Defiance Safe [illegible] from you about eighteen months since, was in my house at Newport, R. I., which, with the furniture, was entirely destroyed by fire [illegible]. When opened at your store [illegible] agreeably surprised [illegible] contents, consisting of valuable silver plate [illegible] perfect order as when placed therein. [illegible] add my testimony to [illegible] manufacture. Yours respectfully, DANIEL PARISH. SAFES of all sizes, PLATE CHESTS for families, &c., always on hand, for sale and made to order at the Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., [illegible] and at the Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., New-York. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, [illegible] picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and [illegible] Murray-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of [illegible], SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, [illegible] and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

MURRAY-STREET FIRE.—WE DEEM IT DUE TO our neighbors, and to Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN in particular, to state that our books and papers were in one of their safes, which stood in the 4th story of our store, No. 39 Murray-st., with its entire stock of goods, which was consumed on the 9th inst. The safe fell through to the sub-cellar, where it remained over 30 hours, before it was possible to recover it. At the end of that time we had the pleasure of taking out our books and papers in an entirely legible condition, and feel that after passing successfully through such an intense heat too much cannot be said in praise of their safe. MARTIN & BROTHER. NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1856.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Russian Sable, Mink Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, Rock Marten, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, &c., &c. J. N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, taking five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References, as to its superiority, Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS. A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos now selling at greatly reduced prices at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, Opposite the Broadway Theatre.

JET BRACELETS ARE SOLD AT ROGERS' BAZAAR.—Jet Brooches are sold at Rogers' Bazaar. Jet Ornaments are sold at Rogers' Bazaar. Jet Goods of every variety are sold at Rogers' Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., [illegible] 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S [illegible], No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from [illegible]; Melodeons [illegible].

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1856.—Medal and Diploma awarded to MEADE BROTHERS, No. 233 Broadway, for their new improvements in Photography. Unequaled Life Pictures taken daily.

[illegible]

RUSHTON'S ... COD-LIVER OIL ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... COMPOUND SYRUP OF ... [illegible]

... Young Men's Lyceum Association ... [illegible] ... MONDAY, FRIDAY and ... [illegible]

... Committee of Arrangements. ... JOHN H. ALLEN, ... Tickets to be procured at the principal book and music stores, and at the principal Hotels on Broadway.

... Trustees for the purchase ... of Kansas, will receive contributions ... [illegible] ... Trustees.

Dr. Van Doren's Institution for Treatment ... [illegible] ... J. L. VAN DOREN, M. D.

... Lectures by Prof. ... at the ... Institute, Nos. 10 and 20 6th-av.; ... French ... MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ o'clock, ... Terms $5 for series of 30 lessons. ...

Diploma or Snuff?

... New-York State Agricultural Society ... DURNO, ALBANY ... CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. ... T. B. PAXTON, President. ... Johnson, Cor. Sec'y.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. ... [illegible] ... Magnetic ... Scrofula and old Ulcers ... Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

... Office Notice.—FULTON'S MAILS.—A ... mail for Europe, per United States steamship ... will close at this office on MONDAY, the 13th ... A. M. ... ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

... EVA ... WILL FIND A ... MOIRE ANTIQUE.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN ... of middle age, never married ... [illegible] ... will please address ... Post-Office, ... New-York City.

... AMERICAN, TWENTY-TWO ... of high respectability, a graduate of a ... College, at present engaged in the study of theology, and soon to enter upon the ministry, wishes to marry a young lady, virtuous, of attractive person, and elegant manners, of moderate fortune, and not over ... years of age. Communications strictly confidential. Address JULIUS, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society of this Church will be held on MONDAY NIGHT in the ... Church. Speakers—Rev. Dr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, Rev. B. F. BROOK, of Baltimore, and Bishop SIMPSON. TUESDAY EVENING, the final meeting will be held in the ... Church. Speakers—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Pittsburg, Dr. McCLINTOCK, and Bishop JANES.

Bishop WAUGH presides, and the services on both evenings commence at 7½ o'clock.

D. TERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on *Man and his Masters*, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at ...

GEO. W. COLLORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Tickets for sale at the principal bookstores and at the rooms No. ... Waverley-place.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—IN COMPLIANCE with the recommendation of the Governor of the State, there will be divine service, and an English discourse in the Synagogue, Crosby-st., THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW FALL GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY, ... FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY, ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION, ... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]

... New-York, Nov. 13, 1856.

... OUR DEPENDENCE ... to whom we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity, and general public health, while other communities have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and ... we are now called upon to return thanks ... of our being, the Protector of our lives, and ... of all the blessings we enjoy.

... those sentiments, and in pursuance of custom, ... Proclamation of His Excellency, MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, recommending that THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, be set apart as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe such, with all due respect and solemnity.

... under my Hand and Seal of the Mayoralty, the ... year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[L. S.]

... ITALIAN MEDICATED ... [illegible]

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR ... [illegible] ... WM. BOGLE ... [illegible]

... PERPETUAL AT PAVIL... [illegible] ... Broadway.

... Also, a good German girl for general housework; a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Several other experienced cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses and waiter girls accustomed to serving in gentlemen's families, and having the most reliable City references. To be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, who have lived together; one is a cook, and has no objection to assist the washing and ironing, and is capable of doing any kind of housework, and is of cheerful disposition; and the other is a good chambermaid, and has no objection to washing and ironing. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 169 Cliff-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AND HIGHLY respectable single lady, experienced in housekeeping and well fitted, by education, and a cheerful disposition for the management of children, wishes to meet with a gentleman who needs in his family the services of one upon whom he might with entire confidence devolve the care of his household affairs. Address W. M., Box No. 3,569 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS—one as regular waitress in a private family; takes charge of the silver and dining room, or as parlor maid and family seamstress, wages $7; the other as plain cook; a good washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuit; understands meats and poultry, wages $7 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East ... st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE intelligent Scotch girls, lately landed, one as a good cook; makes excellent bread, and is a first rate washer and ironer. The other is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; have lived with good families in their native land, and are able and willing to work. Call at No. 129 Wooster-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPETENT and respectable young women (Protestants) in City or Country. One is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes excellent bread, biscuit and pies, &c.; the other an efficient nurse or chambermaid, understands the care and management of an infant from its birth. Apply to 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer, and ironer and baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference; can be seen for 2 days if not engaged; call at No. 23 James-st., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; fully understands her business in either capacity; best reference from her last places; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 290 ...-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse; as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as chambermaid and laundress; as a French cook, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant girl to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 317 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., 3d floor, back room. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly well. Has good City reference. Address H. B., No. 190 12th-st., west, or No. 123 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A TEMPORAry or permanent engagement as a mechanical draughtsman. Perfectly satisfactory references will be given as to competency and ability. Address H., Box No. 680 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTEStant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one to do general housework. Also, by a good cook, and three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress. Can cut children's dresses; understands shirt making and all kinds of family sewing. Good City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 73 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS NURSE AND SEAMstress to go into the country; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 72 10th-st. this day, (Monday,) between 10 and 12 A. M.

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BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 31st-st. Also, a single room for a gentleman. An exchange of references required.

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NO. 71 WEST 19TH-STREET.—BOARDING for single or married gentlemen, house first-class; references exchanged.

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WANTED—AT No. 786 BROADWAY, 2 BOOKkeepers, 5 clerks for shipping and railroad ticket offices, 3 conductors, 4 salesmen, 2 bar-keepers, 2 waiters, 2 baggage-men, 4 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 porters, 5 men for steamers, 3 men for express wagons, 2 coachmen, and 4 boys for stores and for trades.

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TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, wishing to locate in this City, is desirous of a connection with some member or members of the profession, as qualified partner or clerk. Being no advocate, he would devote himself to all other duties. A line addressed to A. B., at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

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800 Bay State, Empire State, Rob Roy and French Plaid, long and square all wool Shawls, decidedly cheap.

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Also, a large lot of ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, from 37½ cents to $30 each.

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Marked in our windows.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

Dress silks, 5s., French Merinoes, 6s. 6d.
Shawls from 10s. up, Watered Poplin, 4s.
Wide Paramatta, 2s., Misses' Hats, 1s 6d. each.
Linen Napkins, 1s., Velvets, Flannels, Blankets.
400 pieces Scotch plaid, 2s. per yard.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINO.

250 PIECES REAL FRENCH MERINOES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

will be opened this morning, comprising all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.

Price $1.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

An extensive stock, of a very superior quality, consisting of every article adapted to the season—vulcanized and common black and white rubber coats, capes, ponchos, pantaloons, overalls and leggins, caps, gloves and mittens; ladies' and gentlemen's overshoes and (long) boots, made light and beautiful, expressly for City wear; horse covers, door springs, &c. For sale by the case, dozen or single article, by D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRESS SILKS.

Three cases Fancy Silk at 75 cents per yard, worth 8s., for sale this week.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

The attention of the ladies is called to this new and elegant invention. It supersedes all other skirts now in use for gracefulness, flexibility, ease and comfort. It is equaled by none.

FORMAN & CO., No. 703 Broadway.

BISCHOFF'S BLACK SILKS

at $1 per yard,

at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

E. T. WILDE,

Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SILK MILLINERY GOODS,

Straw Goods, Silk and Fancy Bonnets, ... Caps and Head Dresses, ... Flowers, Feathers, &c.

A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, ... at the lowest market prices.

[illegible] ... faces—those terrors ... the bachelors—may ... No. 112 Canal-st. The art of the milliner has been carried to the last point of perfection, and the infinite variety and beauty of these tasteful head-dresses may well amaze even the ladies themselves. No wonder the dear creatures fall in love with such charming Bonnets as may be procured at IRVINE'S. How they are ever to make a selection from so many beauties is the marvel. A large assortment of Cloaks at low prices.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

JAMES TUCKER RESPECTFULLY REMINDS his patrons that he has opened his retail department with Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, now No. 361 Broadway, 2 doors from Franklin-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,

NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,

Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS.

Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.

None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. 6.. Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE assortment, unsurpassed by any; misses' and children's felts and beavers in all their variety; the newest styles of velvet and cloth caps; sleigh robes, &c. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 130 Canal-st.

1,000 DOZEN QUILTED SKIRTS OF extra quality and at reduced prices, for sale by BATES & FRANCE, No. 1 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERTS

THIS WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.

The Management respectfully announces that Mr. Niblo's Saloon, having been engaged for some time for balls and soirées, the Concerts of Mr. THALBERG will have to be interrupted after next week.

The only evenings disengaged for next week are TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 20, and 21, on which the last Concerts of the series will be given.

The Fifth Concert on TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Madame de WILHORST, Signor MORELLI, M. THALBERG

Will play Fantasia "Don Giovanni," his "Tarantelle," and, for the first time, the Quartette from "I Puritani," new "Etude," and his celebrated "Norma" Fantasia.

ALL SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

Price $1 50 and $1, according to location.

On MONDAY, 9 o'clock, will be sold the $1 50 seats only.

On TUESDAY, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

All Reserved Seats not sold during the day may be obtained at the door in the evening.

Up-Town Office .... C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
Down-Town Office ... Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Concert in Brooklyn.

THE TWO LAST CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK

Will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20 and 21.

The sale of seats for the two last Concerts ... commence on WEDNESDAY.

... THREE GRAND PICTURES ... NOW ON EXHIBITION, ... WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 353 Broadway.

Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON—1856—1857.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1856, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna of the Opera at Frankfort, Germany; Mr. X. KIEFER, Clarionet; Mr. WM. DOEHLER, Violin; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.

Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Mr. M. Braun, No. 212 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

LADIES' GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN.—A Grand Concert ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

... GEN. TOM THUMB ... THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Which will unequivocally and decidedly be his LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,

As he departs immediately on his European tour, and will be absent some years, after which he proposes to RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

EVERY EVENING, at ..., Monday, Nov. 17, to Saturday, Nov. 22, ... and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3, GENERAL TOM THUMB will during this his FAREWELL WEEK!

Appear in the popular and comic Musical ... in two acts, called

HOP O' MY THUMB.

Previous to which, Songs, Dances and a Farce.

MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB, In his varied entertainments, followed by AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

One of the GREAT SNAKES nearly doubled his proportions—has just, for a lunch, SWALLOWED ... and ... in the presence of hundreds of visitors. The other large snake is EXPECTED DAILY TO FEED before the crowd.

The HAPPY FAMILY, the LIVING SKELETON, the DWARF LADY, &c., &c., &c., are all to be seen here yet, without extra charge.

Admission to everything, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT WALLACK FAREWELL WEEK.

On MONDAY night, Nov. 17, will be revived at this beautiful theatre the celebrated play of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,

being the first time of its performance ... Mr. Wallack will sustain his great part of Don Cæsar. The mounting of the piece will be entirely new, and the beautiful incidental music given with special care and excellence under the direction of Signor La Manna.

After the play the delightful comedy will be produced of SIMPSON & CO.,

in which those exquisite artists,

MR. BLAKE, MR. WALCOT and MRS. HOEY, will sustain the leading parts. To be followed by one of George Holland's inimitable farces.

The company surrounding Mr. Wallack includes Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen, and many other popular and accomplished artists, presenting a combination of theatrical genius rarely to be seen.

The play will be followed by the pleasant afterpiece of THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE, in which Mr. Holland appears.

Tuesday—in consequence of the overflowing house on Friday night—the RENT DAY will be repeated.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½. Tickets 50 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1856,

Positively the last night but one of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS in the highly successful comic pantomime of

BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES,

as it must be withdrawn although in the very zenith of success, for the production of OTHER NOVELTIES.

27th NIGHT OF THESE GREAT ARTISTS.

Mlle. ROBERT .... as the .... VIVANDIERE.

YOUNG HENGLER.

THE TIGHT ROPE.

V. CHIARINI, A. LEHMAN and YOUNG HENGLER.

KATEY, THE VIVANDIERE.

Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET COMPANY.

BLANCHE; or, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.

Antoine ....
Jerome ....

Tuesday—Last night of BLANCHE.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS every evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MONDAY, NOV. 17,

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT.

Mme. C. D. WILHORST, Sig. MORELLI.

The programme will be the same as that presented at his first Concert in New-York.

RESERVED SEATS.

$1 50, and $1 tickets according to location. With both the $1 50 and $1 tickets will be given a check entitling the holder to a reserved seat.

THE SALE OF SEATS

will commence on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock at MAY BRAUN'S Music Store, No. 212 Fulton-st., and at WM. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 122 Atlantic-st., and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On Saturday will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Monday, the $1 and the remaining $1 50 seats.

Seats likewise to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

... FOURTH NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE ... MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1856, LAST TIME of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, in 3 acts, of L'ETOILE DU NORD.

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, ... BERTUCCA-MARETZEK, ... SIEDENBURG and ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Nos. 1, 2.. Broadway ...

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON for eighteen nights, and MR. DION BOURCICAULT.

MONDAY, first time, a new historical spectacular drama, in three acts, entitled

GENEVIEVE;

OR, THE REIGN OF TERROR,

provided under the direction of the author, Mr. Dion Bourcicault. This dramatic picture, drawn from the celebrated historical novel of Alexander Dumas, demands the gigantic proportions of this theatre to display its scenery—all entirely new—and the picturesque action, aided by new costumes, properties and appointments, representing the great epoch of the first French Revolution. Miss Agnes Robertson, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. ... and Mr. Bourcicault will appear in the principal characters.

GRAND EXHIBITION

at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, (formerly Buckley's.) THIS EVENING, DONETTI'S extraordinary performance ... MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS In Dramatic Spectacles, Circus Feats, Dogs Dancing, &c., &c. Magical Illuminated Dissolving ... of Moving Scenes and Pyric Fires. Terminating with the Wonderful Ascent of the DOG JOHN BULL Surrounded with Fire Works.

Open EVERY EVENING at ... Admission 25 cents; children half price. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

An Afternoon Performance on THANKSGIVING DAY and on SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL,

No. 585 Broadway.

The wonderful sensation, and ... audiences created by DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP,

Induces the management to repeat it all this week.

With Ethiopian Minstrelsy, on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, THANKSGIVING DAY.

A grand Afternoon Concert commencing at 2½ o'clock. Evening Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To let, on the off nights of the opera, for ... lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $..., including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 9 Bond-st.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 17, the entertainment will commence with the local Drama in 3 acts, of WEALTH AND WORTH; OR, THE MECHANIC'S BRIDE.

... THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR ... [illegible]

... VALENTINE—THE CELEBRATED ... Laughable Parlor Entertainments, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, for one week only.

Admission 25 cents. Open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—Perham's Gift Tickets admit ... to these entertainments. Office open all day.

HAVE YOU SEEN J. F. POOL'S ... Local Drama of WEALTH AND WORTH ... Purdy's National Theater? The greatest hit of the season. Houses crowded every night. It will be performed every evening during this week, with the pantomime of SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR, and the drama of ... MOND AND AGNES.

DONETTI'S DOGS AND MONKEYS.—This highly popular and pleasing exhibition ... TO-NIGHT, at No. 539 Broadway, in BUCKLEY'S Theatre. The very high standing of the performance renders praise unnecessary; we would only say, the entertainment is much improved by constant practice and patient drilling, with the addition of several new and pleasing views in the Dissolving Scenery.

WEALTH AND WORTH.—J. F. POOL'S new local drama is creating a great furor at Purdy's National Theatre. It is to be continued every night this week with the pantomime of the SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

And a favorite drama.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE ... success of J. F. Pool's new local drama ... WEALTH AND WORTH," which will be continued throughout the present week, with the pantomime of the "SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR," and a favorite drama.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Alfred Carson. The election takes place once in three years, and next February will bring the eventful day, when Mr. Carson will have several competitors for the post. If the divisions which now exist among the firemen continue up to the day of election, he will be again elected, but if the opposition combine, his defeat is almost certain.

On Saturday evening a Convention of the Board of Engineers, Foremen and Assistant Foremen met in Firemen's Hall to make the necessary arrangements for the election. Mr. Samuel Burhans, Jr., was appointed President, and Mr. Alonzo Sloate, Secretary. The legality of the Convention being a subject of doubt, inasmuch as Assistant Foremen of the Fire Companies had a seat in it, Mr. Sloat read a letter from the Assistant Corporation Counsel, establishing its legality, after which the majority report of the Committee, appointed at a previous meeting to decide upon the manner of conducting the elections for engineers was read to the Convention, as follows:

To the Engineers, Foremen and Assistant Foremen of the Fire Department:

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed at your last session to take into consideration certain resolutions then offered relative to a change in the method of conducting Fire Department Elections for Engineers, would respectfully report:

That having given the subject referred to them a full and fair consideration, they have determined to report in favor of the principle of Poll elections, and accordingly submit the following resolutions, which have been drafted with a view to insure all an opportunity of voting without any unnecessary loss of time.

Your Committee propose to provide for nine election polls, thereby giving the inspectors in each district ample time—that is to say nine hours to receive the votes; and as there will not be more than three hundred votes cast at any one poll, every voter will have ample leisure to deposit his ballot without being annoyed by the pressure of a crowd in waiting for a like purpose.

It has been deemed advisable to give to the Chief Engineer the power of selecting the inspectors and naming the places at which polls are to be held, besides providing that the inspectors shall be sworn faithfully to perform the duties of the office to which they are appointed.

Your Committee, in view of the ample opportunity that has been afforded for a full discussion of the merits or demerits of the poll system, and the publicity that has been given to various opinions on the subject, do not here propose to enter into any lengthy remarks as to the question before them. As an election is now near at hand for an engineer in the Harlem District, your Committee believe that a trial of the system may be safely made without any detriment to the interests of the department. If it works well in this instance, as the undersigned have no doubt that it will, it can then be safely attempted at all future elections; and, if the reverse should be the case, then the board will have sufficient reason to return to the method now pursued. No member of the Department can surely have any objection to giving the new plan a fair test, especially when no peculiar interest is involved, as is the case with the election to come off next month.

Your Committee, therefore, submit and ask for the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That at all elections for Chief or Assistant Engineers held after this date, there shall be nine polls, at which the voting members of the Department shall deposit their ballots: one poll for such firemen as are attached to companies located north of Seventy-first-street; one for the First District south of Seventy-first-street; one for the Second District south of Seventy-first-street; and one for each of the other five Districts in the City south of Twenty-second-street.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be, and hereby is, empowered to select the places at which the said polls are to be held, and also to appoint three Inspectors for each poll; the said Inspectors to be actual members of companies located in the District for which they are appointed, and one of each three to be named as Chairman at the time of his appointment. The said Inspectors shall be appointed at least ten days previous to the election, and shall each subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which he is appointed.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he hereby is, directed to procure and furnish to each of the Chairmen of the Inspectors, at least three days previous to any election for Chief or Assistant Engineers, a correct list of the names of the various firemen that have been attached to companies located in the districts of each of the respective Chairmen, for the space of three months preceding said election, together with the number of the company to which each of said firemen is attached, and the number of the badge by which he is distinguished. Each of the said firemen, [illegible] a ballot box, which box shall not be opened [illegible].

Resolved, That the Inspectors for each of the districts above named shall, between the hours of 12 M. and 9 P. M., receive the votes of firemen legally entitled to vote, and at 9 P. M. on the said day the said Inspectors shall declare the polls closed, and shall thereupon proceed to canvass the votes cast, which canvass shall not be adjourned or suspended until the whole of the votes cast shall have been canvassed. The said canvass shall be public, and the result thereof shall be publicly announced by the Chairman of said Inspectors at the time of its completion. Within twenty-four hours after the completion of said canvass the said Inspectors shall make a true return thereof to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and a copy thereof shall also be deposited with the Chairman. Each of the said Chairmen of the Inspectors of the various districts shall meet in the office of the Chief Engineer, at such time within three days after the completion of the canvass in the said districts, as the Chief Engineer may designate, and shall thereupon proceed to add up the votes cast for each person, and declare to the Chief Engineer, over their respective signatures, the name or names of the person, or persons so chosen by the firemen to act as Chief or Assistant Engineers, to the end that the Chief Engineer may make a return thereof to the Common Council, as required by the City ordinances.

JOHN LYNES,
NOAH L. FARNHAM,
EDWARD P. MORRIS,
JOHN A. SMITH.

The report of the minority Committee, signed only by Mr. H. Vail, was also read. It was altogether adverse to the resolutions. If they were passed, the result, he predicted, would be disastrous. "The New-York Fire Department will be looked upon as an institution filled with corruption and rowdyism, and instead of one hundred and twenty-five places of meeting of firemen to cast their votes, you will have four places in this great City, filled with violent friends of each candidate, and the consequence will be that all friends of the Department will be alarmed, and the pride and boast of your City will have departed. Pass these resolutions, and your four Districts will be known as places of riot, mobs, and perhaps bloodshed."

A scene of great confusion took place after the reading of these reports. Ten or twelve members immediately claimed to be heard. They vociferated to the Chairman, who, for some time, tried in vain to restore order. At length Mr. Alcock succeeded in getting heard, and moved that the following resolutions should take the place of those embodied in the report:

Resolved, That all elections for Chief or Assistant Engineers held after this date, that the polls shall be held in each Company's house between the hours of 7 and 10 on the evening designated for such election.

Resolved, That the returns of each Company shall be made by the Foreman and Secretary of each Company under oath, to be a correct return of the votes as cast by the members of each Company who were legally entitled to a vote at said election, and that each member deposit his own ballot, and no other, and that the election be held according to the rules specified by the convention of engineers, firemen and assistant firemen, and the time specified.

Resolved, That the returns of said election shall be returned under seal to the Chief Engineer within twenty-four hours after said election shall have taken place.

Resolved, That the Board of Engineers shall appoint three persons, who shall open said returns, and canvass the same, which canvass shall be public, and at some place selected by said Board of Engineers, and make a true return over their respective signatures of said vote to the end, that the Chief Engineer may make a return thereof to the Common Council, as required by the City Ordinance, said returns to be sworn to by said inspectors.

These resolutions having been seconded, Mr. J. Lynes spoke in favor of the majority report. Mr. James Millward and the foreman of Hose Company No. 9 spoke against it. Mr. Curtis also spoke against it. The question before the house being then called for, an attempt was made to lay the entire subject on the table, but failed. The question on the adoption of the last resolutions was then taken up and adopted by 161 yeas to 88 nays. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Capture of a Sneak-thief not all Right.

A youth of 17 years named Theodore Clark, but better known, especially to the police, as "sneak thief," was arrested on Friday for stealing two dresses, valued at $150, from the porter of [illegible] Broadway. It appears that Clark watched the porter leave the store with the dresses, which were intended for a lady who was to be married the next [illegible] before the porter. He then [illegible] walked up the stoop, [illegible] then left, but the lady [illegible] and soon ascertained what had occurred. The police were set to watch for the thief, and on Friday he was espied [illegible] and his place of residence being searched, a [illegible] for the dresses was found. He was then taken before Justice Davison, and, having been identified by the porter, was locked up for trial. Last Winter he and his brother James were arrested for a similar operation, and on their premises being searched, about $1,100 worth of goods which they had obtained by the sneak game were found. James was sent to the State Prison for two years and is now there, but his brother being younger, was discharged.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of November to the 15th day of November, 1856: Men, 86; women, 69; boys, 150; girls, 135. Total, 395. Adults, 130; children, 265; males, 218; females, 177; colored persons, 2.

DISEASES.

Abscess of the brain	1	Dropsy in the ovaries	1	Intemperance	4
Abscess, scrofulous	1	Drowned	1	Jaundice	3
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	Dysentery	4	Killed or murdered	1
Apoplexy	3	Enlargement of liver	1	Killed or murd'd by stabbing	1
Asthma	1	Epilepsy	1	Liver, disease of	1
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas of the head	2	Lues Venerea	2
Blood'g fm. lungs	2	Exposure	2	Lungs, disease of	1
Bleeding from womb	2	Fever	3	Malformation of heart	1
Bowels, dise's of	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Bronchitis	6	Fever, congest.	1	Marasmus, inf'nt	25
Bur'd or Scal'd	3	Fever, intermit.	1	Measles	7
Casualities	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Neuralgia	1
Cholera inf't'm	3	Fever, scarlet	36	Old Age	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhoid	3	Palsy	1
Colic	2	Fever, typhus	6	Premature birth	6
Conges'n brain	4	Fracture of the skull	1	Rupture of the bladder	1
Conges'n lungs	7	Heart, disease of	4	Scrofula	3
Consumption	60	Heart, disease of valvular	1	Small-pox	7
Convul'ns, inf'nt	31	Hooping cough	9	Sore throat, malignant	1
Croup	17	Inflam. of bowels	4	Stillborn	36
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. of brain	7	Teething	8
Debility, inf'tile	7	Inflam. of chest	1	Unknown to the Jury	1
Delirium Tre's	4	Inflam. of heart	2	Varioloid	1
Diarrhea	4	Inflam. of liver	3		
Dropsy	6	Inflam. of lungs	20		
Dropsy in chest	3	Inflam. of throat	2		
Dropsy in head	13			Total	395*

*Increase this week, 37.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Brain and Nerves	56	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	42
Generative Organs	5	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	67
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	9	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	36
Lungs, Throat, &c.	130	Unknown to the Jury	1
Old Age	1	Urinary Organs	1
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	48		
Total			395

Of which 11 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	139	15 to 20 years	17	50 to 60 years	16
1 to 2 years	62	20 to 25 years	6	60 to 70 years	16
2 to 5 years	56	25 to 30 years	20	70 to 80 years	4
5 to 10 years	10	30 to 40 years	23	80 to 90 years	1
10 to 15 years	6	40 to 50 years	21	90 to 100 years	1
Total					395

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Ireland	68	Switzerland	1
England	7	Italy	2	United States	289
France	5	Scotland	4	Unknown	1
Germany	21	Sea	1		
Total					395

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	4	Penitentiary Hospital Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	11	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	8
City Hospital	7	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
Colored Home Hospital	1	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	6
Jews' Hospital	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	4
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale	1		
Total			48

WARDS.

I	14	IX	17	XVII	44
II	1	X	10	XVIII	18
III	2	XI	20	XIX	16
IV	16	XII	11	XX	30
V	10	XIII	22	XXI	27
VI	13	XIV	15	XXII	19
VII	23	XV	4		
VIII	27	XVI	25	Total	395

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Department, New-York, Nov. 15, 1856.

Practical Free Love.—A German woman, whose maiden name was Margaret Beteay, was arrested on Friday, on complaint of Melchoir Ulmmer, residing in Twelfth-street, who charges her with bigamy. He states that in August last he married the accused, but has since learned that she then had a husband living, named Frederick Wolf, to whom she was married in the year 1852. He produced in Court both the certificates of marriage, and Justice Wood committed the accused for examination. It appears that Wolf deserted his wife and married another, and his wife took the responsibility of pursuing a similar course.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Nov. 17.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 10, 12, 17, 32, [illegible]

[illegible] Court.—Nos. 303, [illegible], 759, 760, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775 to 790 inclusive, 493, 571, 252, 548, 457.

Supreme Court.—Circuit.—Nos. 1973, 1975, 743, 730, 47, 146, 1054, 62, 1131, 2147, 2422, 2137, 536, 691, 115, 1092, 1228, 2062, 40, 44, 61, 2004, 2530, 2018, 1532.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

George W. Warner vs. Norman B. Griffin.—This case has been on trial before Judge Nelson and a jury for several days. The plaintiff sued for damages for an infringement of a patent, granted Dec. 23, 1851, to John Allen, for making artificial teeth by continuous gum, a right under which had been assigned by Allen to the plaintiff, and claimed a thousand dollars damages.

The defendant denied that Allen was the original inventor of the thing patented, and denied that the defendant, who is dentist in Brooklyn, had made any infringement of the patent. The case occupied several days, and concluded with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

On the trial of the cause, a set of teeth, made in Paris, for Aaron Burr, was used as an exhibit, and was, by accident, dropped and broken.

For Plaintiff—Messrs. Barnard & Parsons; for defendant—Judge Dean and Mr. Lyons.

NEW CLERK.

Kenneth G. White, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of this Court, instead of John W. Nelson, Esq., who resigned.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—Nov. 15.

Before Commissioner Bridgeham.

United States Commissioners vs. Shift and others.—Shift, Clark and W. A. Kentler stand charged with smuggling lace. Kentler appears to be the second mate of the ship *Southampton*. The deposition of the policeman states that the aforesaid Kentler did, on or about the 10th of November, 1856, at the port of New-York, knowingly, willfully, and with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle and clandestinely introduce into the United States, a large quantity of laces and artificial flowers, subject to duty, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty due to the United States thereon.

The Commissioner ordered that Kentler be held to bail in $1,000, and the others in $500 each.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY FRAUD—MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE DEFENDANTS FROM ARREST—LETTER FROM CARPENTIER TO HIS SISTER.

The Northern Railway of France vs. Charles Carpentier, Louis Grelet, Eugene Grelet, Felicite Debut, Auguste Parot, and —— Guerin.—During the latter part of October, just before the arrest of Carpentier in this suit, the following affidavit, made by the Messrs. Grelet, Parot and Debut, was served upon the plaintiffs' attorney, together with a notice of motion to discharge the defendants from arrest, or to reduce the amount of their bail:

City and County of New-York, ss.: Louis Grelet, Eugene Grelet, Felicite Debut, and Auguste Parot, the defendants aboved named, being severally sworn, do severally depose and say that they are and each of them is a resident of the State of New-York, and was and has been such a resident since the 15th day of September last; that they are not, nor is either of them a resident of or in the Empire of France, or elsewhere out of the State of New-York; that deponents were residents of the Empire of France, until on or about the 20th day of August last, when they left France for the purpose and with the intent to take up their abode in the State of New-York; and that deponents reached the State and City and county of New-York on or about the 15th day of September last, and then and there and from thenceforth have ever since purposed and intended becoming and being, and have been, residents in the City of New-York, without any intent or purpose of residing elsewhere; that with such purpose and intent in view, the said deponents, before leaving France, made sale of all the property of deponents in France, and brought the proceeds thereof with them to the said City, intending therewith to establish themselves in said City, as residents therein, and to become naturalized citizens of the State of New-York.

And this defendant, Louis Grelet, for himself, says that he admits he was under cashier in the office of the Northern Railway of France, but he denies that as such under cashier, or otherwise, he had a large or any amount of property of the said railway intrusted to him, or that he had access as such under cashier, to the vouchers, bills, bonds, shares of stock and other valuable things (except certain books) belonging to said company, or were deposited with them for safe keeping; and he denies that he did, with the aid and assistance of the defendants, Auguste Parot, Eugene Grelet and Felicite Debut and Guerin, abstract from the place where the same were deposited in said company, [illegible] of any shares of the stock of said company, with the coupons attached thereto; and further, denies that such shares were of the nominal value of 500 francs, or of the real value of 1,100 francs each; and this deponent further denies that he and the said defendants, Parot, Eugene Grelet, Felicite Debut and Guerin, or either of them aiding and assisting them, did fraudulently embezzle the shares and coupons before referred to, or any or either of them; and he further denies that he alone, or with the defendant Carpentier, or with said Eugene Grelet, Felicite Debut and said Parot and Guerin, or any or either of them, for the purpose of embezzling and disposing of said property; and this deponent further says it is wholly untrue that he ever confessed to Eugene Tissondier, or to any other person, that he alone, or together with the other defendants, or any or either of them, embezzled or abstracted the aforesaid shares, or that he and they had sold the same or a large portion thereof, and that it was the fear of said embezzlement being discovered that induced him and his codefendants secretly to depart from France.

And these deponents, Auguste Parot, Eugene Grelet and Felicite Debut, each for himself and herself, says, that he and she denies having, alone or together with any other defendants, embezzled any share or shares or any property of the plaintiffs, or deposited with the plaintiffs; and further deny ever having aided and assisted the defendants, Carpentier and Eugene Grelet, or either of them, or any other person, to embezzle, abstract, remove, sell, conceal or convert any shares of the property of said company, or deposited with said company.

L. GRELET, A. PAROT,
E. GRELET, FELICITE DEBUT.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1856.
G. W. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

After several adjournments, made in order to obtain affidavits from France, the motion finally came on for a hearing on Saturday. Charles Carpentier, one of the defendants, is not included in this motion, probably because his arrest was not known to the counsel previous to serving the notice.

Mr. Benjamin Galbraith, one of the counsel for the defendants, commenced by reading affidavits of the defendants, denying the charges against them, and alleging that Mr. Morrough, the attorney, who commenced the action against them, had no authority from the plaintiffs to do so. The affidavit of Auguste Parot was read, stating that he was formerly a horse dealer at No. 24 Rue Chausser d'Antin, Paris. That he sold his establishment to a Mr. Florand for 45,000 francs, and then borrowed of a Mr. Tissot 5,000 francs, three-fifths of which were in 1,000 franc notes. With this money he came to New-York, bringing the notes with him, intending to export horses for the French market, and that he was about shipping a lot when he was arrested. That Felicite Debut "stands in the relation of wife" to him, and he has had two children by her; that she kept a hotel at No. 4 Rue de Grevelle, Paris, which she sold, and came over with this deponent to New-York.

Felicite Debut confirms the above, and states that she was not included in the first affidavit of Tissondier, (the Paris inspector of police.)

Louis Grelet, by affidavit, stated that the place where the Northern Railroad Company's stock was kept, was accessible to every one in the office, as well as to himself.

The affidavit of Jean Baptist Roshord, of Paris, was read. He was in the employ of Parot, in Paris, and made arrangements to come to this country with him and superintend the conveyance of horses to France. He confirms Parot's story and also Felicite Debut's account.

Mr. E. Charmet made affidavit that the plaintiffs agent, (Justin Melin) admitted to him on the 1st of this month, that he was only empowered by the plaintiffs to effect the extradition of the defendants Carpentier and Grelet.

Mr. Tillou then read quite a number of affidavits on behalf of the plaintiffs. The first was by Justin Melin, describing the circumstances of the theft, which it is not necessary here to repeat. He stated that Parot has never had any regular business, but at different times has given himself out to be a horse dealer, a broker, a merchant, a literary man, as best suited his designs; and that he was supposed to be of doubtful solvency; that Carpentier and Grelet were dependant upon their salary. He also avers that, on the 27th of September, Grelet acknowledged his guilt, and told him the whole particulars of the robbery, in the presence of Parot. Parot said, "Then there was forgery in the business;" to which Grelet replied, "Oh, no, it is only embezzlement." Parot rejoined, "Oh, yes, I know there is forgery." The deponent says that Felicite Debut's hotel was not registered under her name as proprietress, but that it was owned by Parot, who sold it himself to a cousin of his. The defendant affirms that he had full general authority from the plaintiffs in regard to the prosecution of this suit, and he never meant to say otherwise, as it was alleged he had done in the affidavit of E. Charmet.

Eugene Tissondier, Inspector of Police in Paris, detailed the circumstances of the robbery and flight, and avers that Grelet confessed to him his criminal agency in the affair, giving him all the particulars of it; Carpentier did the same, and said, when the box which was buried in the cellar in Sixteenth-street was found, "that it contained part of the proceeds of the shares embezzled." He also avers that he is in fact the plaintiff's attorney, fully empowered to bring this suit, and that he employed Mr. Morrough. He believes the defendants have some $500,000 now in their possession under their control.

The following translation of an unfinished letter from Carpentier to his sister was then put in as an exhibit. Justin Melin made affidavit that he found it in a box in the house in Ninth-street, where Carpentier remained while in New-York, and who subsequently admitted it to have been written by himself. It is as follows:

My Good Sister: I have but little space in which to express to you the joy I experienced in reading your writings; but of the tears I have shed, my aunt, my dear aunt, here is witness. Must she, after all the suffering she has undergone, have a nephew who opens afresh her wounds? It is certain that without her, there remained for me but to terminate my life; but at present I live, I breathe, whereas then I slept not,—I was intoxicated, stunned, my reason wandered. What troubles have I caused to my father, to my mother, to you, to my father-in-law and to my nephew, to my brother-in-law, whose high and honorable position is slightly stained by this name being stigmatized with dishonor! I must no longer think of that accursed bureau, of the bad acquaintance I formed with Grelet. For a long time I liked him but little, but I was compelled to put on a good face—he owed me money. Unfortunately, he was unable to pay me that money; *that* compelled me to leave. At the moment of taking a wife (who, alas, loved me,) I could not swear to falsehood before the altar. Let her forgive me, excellent creature, for I save her honor. [Have you seen the letter which I wrote to you direct?] If my affairs had not been in disorder, occasioned by the payments in cash of the coupons twice paid of the shares sold, I should have left Grelet to have settled as he chose; they would have arrested him, or he would have fled. I cared little. I was safe and sound. The complicity could not have lasted. But he was without credit, and there I was caught in the trap he laid for me. I lived in his nets. I thank my father-in-law for the further interest which he takes in me. He knows also that but for all these interior secrets he would have seen one of the finest dreams of his life realized. But I am sure that he prefers my position to-day rather than it should have occurred in November next. I am not happy here, but I want nothing. I embrace my aunt Julia for all the good care and the kind attention to my father and mother, whom I have rendered the most miserable people on earth. I do not know as yet what they are doing with the prisoners here, Grelet and that horrid Parot. They do not know where I am; I have not seen them at all here. So much the better, for I should have been lost. I send herein inclosed a kind of refutation of all that has been said and written in the newspapers about me. I do not know to whom to confide it. I leave it to the care of my brother-in-law. Let him consult discreet persons, or else himself, and he will see the best method of putting this precious document into good hands. It is the history of my life from the day that misfortune first began to fall on me. I had a mind to have addressed that paper directly to the Administration, but I fear that those gentlemen, having already commenced a suit against me, and perceiving me to be less guilty, might destroy that paper. I think it would be better to send it through the Paris Post-office, in an unknown writing, to the criminal Judge who is charged with the matter, or to the Attorney-General, and to preserve a copy for my lawyer if one should be wanted, for I am in ——." Here the letter broke off, and no name was signed to it.

The affidavit of Edward A. Matthieson was read. The deponent said that when Parot called at Auguste Belmont's to negotiate the notes (received from Mr. Tissot,) he called himself "Debud," and said that he intended to go to Iowa and purchase lands; but subsequently stated his intention to return to France. The deponent conversed with Louis Grelet on the 26th and 27th of September, when he (Grelet) told deponent that he and Carpenter knew of Guerin's taking the shares, and that all were interested in the business. Parot admitted his share in the matter on the 17th of October.

Charles Christmas substantiated the facts stated by Matthieson and Tissondier, and averred that Carpenter, after stating that the box found in Sixteenth-street contained the proceeds from the stolen shares, added that he was "glad that he had not carried out his intention of marrying, because his crime might be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for ten years."

Mr. Townsend, one of the counsel for the defendants, arose and addressed the Court at some length in support of the motion. His chief points were: 1st, That the certificates of stock were not property in the hands of the thief, and that, therefore, the defendants, admitting the alleged frauds to be true, had committed no felonious offence. 2d, That the defendants had no property wherewith to respond to a judgment. 3d, That, being aliens, they were not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Mr. Tillou, for the plaintiffs, replied. The Court took the papers and will render a decision soon.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Amelia Minus, by, &c., vs. Wm. Thompson et al.—Reference ordered, pursuant to notice, if parties agree on the referee named; otherwise, referred to Isaac Dayton.

Geo. Morrow vs. John I. Rose.—Reference for appointment of a receiver.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

A. F. Smith vs. R. E. Campbell et al.—Order of arrest as to defendant Ross vacated.

Moses H. Hoppock et al. vs. Henry H. Munor.—Judgment sought to be set aside, having been paid. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Bosworth and Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Andrews vs. Andrews.—Order confirmed.

Roselein vs. Coleman.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Townsend vs. McIntyre.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Richardson vs. Richardson.—Case sent back to referee on the ground that plaintiff had been examined,

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Nov. 15.

[illegible]

Stephen Shepherd vs. John B. Ross.—Early in [illegible] this year an order was made by Judge Ingraham for the examination of the defendant respecting his property after the return of an execution unsatisfied.

The defendant appeared at the time and place designated in the order, and after submitting to a partial examination, an order was made by Judge Woodruff, in the absence of Judge Ingraham, at the request of the parties, adjourning the proceedings to a future day. The defendant having failed to appear on that day, a notice was served upon him, that a motion would be made before one of the Judges of the Court at Chambers, upon a day specified for an attachment against him, and that he be punished for a contempt, which notice was accompanied with copies of the affidavits and papers previously served upon the defendants, and on the date specified in the notice, Judge Slosson, upon proof of the service upon the defendant of the original papers and of his failure to appear upon the adjourned day, made an order that an attachment issue against the defendant returnable on the 5th day of March, and that he be held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars. This order on the papers upon which it was founded was filed with the Clerk of the Court, and a writ of attachment was issued by the Clerk, directing the Sheriff to attach the defendant and to have his body before one of the Judges of this Court at the Special Term of the Court, to be held on the 5th day of March. Upon the process the defendant has now brought before me, and upon the ground that the proceedings are irregular, he asks for his discharge.

The code provides that if the party disobey the order of the judge, he may be punished by the judge as for a contempt. The power, therefore, of punishing the disobedience, is with the judge who made the order, and not with the Court. It was said, in the matter of Southwest, 2 Sand. S. C. R. 705, that the Revised Statutes must be referred to as to the mode in which that power is to be exercised, and as the code does not point out the mode of proceeding, the provisions of the Revised Statutes respecting proceedings for contempt are given to the Court, and an attachment therefor is necessarily returnable before the Court.

But in this case the power to punish is given to the Judge and not to the Court, and the attachment must be returnable before him, as he alone can exercise the power. Under a special act, law of 1845, p. 239, a proceeding commenced before any one of the judges of this Court may be continued before another judge of this Court. But that does not help this case. The process here is returnable before the Court, and the Court, as such, can order no action in the premises.

The defendant must therefore be discharged from custody.

Before Judge Brady.

David Guyana, &c., vs. Thomas P. Kittell.—Motion to set aside the order denying the defendant's motion for security for costs denied, with $7 costs, and defendant let in to defend upon payment of costs, judgment to stand as security, and defendant to be at liberty thereafter to renew the motion for security for costs.

Henry G. Rice, &c., vs. R. Henry Isham.—Order of reference to Francis F. Marbury, Esq.

Isaac P. Martin, &c., vs. James M. Drake, &c.—Order of reference to Philo. T. Ruggles, Christian S. Sloan and Edward W. Dunham, Esqrs.

Alexander Ferguson vs. R. R. Lockhorn.—Motion denied without costs.

LONG ISLAND.

A Bold Thief.

A man named Charles Cutrell went into Brien's Clothing Store, No. 110 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, late Saturday night and selected clothing to the value of $28. The clothes were tied in a bundle, when he seized them and started off upon the run. He was pursued and the cry of stop thief raised. Officers Brown and Parker of the Second District Police started in pursuit, and the contest became quite exciting. The thief passed up Henry and through Poplar-street, where, with the assistance of officer Van Pelt, of the First District Police, the officers above named succeeded in arresting him—not however until he was knocked down.

Cutrell was committed for examination.

Shooting Affray.

On Friday morning, Wm. C. Burns, keeper of an eating saloon on Garrison-avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by the Second District Police, on a charge of shooting a man named James Dunn. The weapon used was a pistol, and the ball took effect in the left leg, inflicting a bad wound. It appears that Dunn, with a party of friends, went into Burns' saloon, and commenced breaking things, when the latter used the weapon in self-defence. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500, by Justice Smith, to answer.

Brooklyn City Court.

Greenwood Cemetery Company, against Theodore and Jane R. Gaudin.—This case, which has been in Court for a long time, was called on for trial on Friday morning—when the Plaintiffs were non-suited and an allowance of the sum of $25 was granted by the Court to each of the Defendants. The action brought was for trespass and to recover $500 damages. Defendants claim to own several building lots inclosed by Plaintiffs within the fence surrounding Greenwood Cemetery and had attempted to take possession when an injunction was served and the present action brought.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 64 deaths for the week ending Saturday last; males 30, females 34, adults 31, minors 33. *Principal Diseases.*—Consumption, 9; congestion of the brain, croup, inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; convulsions, hydroceph, marasmus, typhoid fever, 4 each; inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the heart, 3 each; cancer, congestion of the lungs, dropsy, scarlet fever, 2 each.

New-England Church, Brooklyn.

One year ago this Church was in debt $16,000. The Society during the past year raised $8,000, and the Pilgrim, Plymouth, Puritan and Tabernacle (New-York) contributed $2,000 each, all of which has been paid in, and the Society is now free from debt.

Inquest.—Coroner Hanford on Saturday held an inquest on the body of the unknown man found at East New-York on Thursday last. A verdict was rendered that death was caused by congestion of the brain, or in other words death was caused by rum. The name of deceased is unknown.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday 17th inst: Nos. 1, 11, 19, 20, 64, 68, 91, 94, 95, 98.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire Department Affairs.—Arrangements have been commenced for getting up a benefit for the Jersey City Fire Department Fund for the aid of injured firemen, and for the widows and orphans of firemen. It will take place in December, and will be of the same character as those entertainments heretofore given for the same purpose. These affairs net about $350 for the fund. The fund amounts at present to $2,400. It required to be $3,000 in amount before it could be available for relief.

Chief Engineer French has caused the apparatus of Washington Engine Company No. 4, and Passaic Hose Company No. 2, to be locked up for disorderly conduct of the companies, until action is had thereon by the Common Council.

Grace Church.—This new and beautiful Episcopal Church edifice in Hoboken is nearly completed and will be dedicated in December. Mr. William P. Wright, of Weehawken, has caused to be erected upon the church lot a chapel to be used as a Sunday school-house, and has placed in it a harmonia for the purpose of improving the scholars in sacred music and singing. This building has been named "Grace Chapel," in commemoration of his little daughter, who died a year ago. This Chapel was dedicated on Sunday, the 9th inst., by Bishop Doane, assisted by the Rector and several others of the clergy.

The Workhouse.—The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders has determined to erect the Workhouse in the Jail Yard along side of the Jail and connecting with it by a doorway. It will be one story high, 100 feet long and lighted by windows in the roof.

Recovering.—The young woman at Sanitarville who took poison on Thursday last, the next day after her marriage to one not of her own choice, is recovering from the effects of her rash act.

Firemen's Parade.—The new apparatus of Oceana Hose Company No. 1 will be received in Hoboken on Tuesday, on which occasion there will be a parade of the Fire Department.

Water Commissioner.—The Council of the City of Hudson have elected Thomas Harrison a Water Commissioner to fill a vacancy.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
New-York, Saturday, Nov. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 68¾ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning says that "there has been rather more Quercitron Bark arriving, and the demand has been good. Sales of 70 hhds. at $41 ₩ ton for No. 1, and 35 hhds. to-day at $41 50. In Tanner's Bark nothing doing."

COFFEE—Is inactive and languid. Java 14¾c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better request, but is obtainable at a shade lower prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	11¾	12	12	12¼
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Fair	13	13¼	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are plenty and heavy,—sales having transpired since our last of only about 10,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 95
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] 200 bbls. changed hands. Southern is pretty active at steady prices. The transactions since noted comprise about 3,100 bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $7 15@$8 15 and $8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet is steady at $4@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy, mainly at $3 37½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 50@$17 75 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $2 12½@$2 25 for half, and $4 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite freely offered, and though it is in good request, prices of most kinds favor buyers. The transactions since our last embrace about 67,000 bushels, including good to choice Canadian white at $1 65@$1 71, good to prime Canadian red $1 50@$1 57; prime Western white at $1 60; and very ordinary to choice Western red, part at $1 40@$1 ... ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 60c.@ ... ₩ bushel; 1,700 bushels were sold thereat. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 47c.@49c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@49c. for State; 41c.@46c. for Jersey, and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is firm, at $1 20@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Sales for two days, 4,700 bushels. Barley Malt sells at $1 35. Corn is plenty and drooping. There were sales reported of about 59,000 bush. at 64c.@67c. for unsound, heated and damp; 69c.@70c. for Mixed; 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 72c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River bought at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. Hull informs us that during the early part of the week a partial cessation in the demand existed, and some parcels were disposed of at lower rates than previously quoted, but the near approach of the closing of Canal navigation, together with the activity in the Leather market, stimulated buyers and the market regained its buoyancy; the demand for the past three days has been active at former rates. Transactions have been very large, embracing all parcels on the spot, together with several thousand from second hands; and considerable sales have been made to arrive, at a fraction less than current rates. The market closes very firm, with but little prospect of any material change in prices for the next six weeks. Salted Hides are in good demand at steady prices, and the market is slightly easier for domestic Hides, the season having arrived when Western Slaughters come in quite freely. Calcutta Kips—An arrival here of 50 bales were quickly disposed of, at the highest price ever before obtained in this market, and some small parcels have been sold to arrive at extreme rates. The market is firm, with as stock in first hands, either here or in Boston. The receipts this week have been 34,500 Hides, as follows: 9,315 Rio Grande, ₩ *G. C. Acberly*; 7,318 Orinoco, ₩ *Ergroeskersagie*; 4,000 Porto Cabello, ₩ *Harriet Neal*; 1,687 St. Domingo, ₩ *Frederica*; 511 Curacoa, ₩ *M. B. Davis*; 2,800 African, ₩ *Raleigh*; 248 Bermuda, ₩ *Virginia*; 151 Honduras, ₩ *Ann Elizabeth*; and 730 coastwise. Sales have been: 7,621 Dry Rio Grande, 21¼ lbs., at 30c., 7 & 8 months, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, 21¾ lbs., at 29c., 6 months, usual selection; 750 Dry Rio Grande, (for Canada,) 22 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, usual selection; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres (to arrive,) 21 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,200 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 28c., less 1 ₩ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 19 lbs., at 27½c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,618 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 28c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, (to arrive,) 20 lbs., at 27½c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Orinoco, (to arrive,) 20 lbs., at 27½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 450 Dry Maracaibo, 22½ lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 687 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 20 lbs., at 21½c.@22c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 4,071 Dry Savanilla, 20 lbs., at 23½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 235 Dry Savanilla, 19 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Rio Hacha, 17 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Dry Laguna, 21 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,758 Dry St. Domingo, 21 lbs., at 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 5,000 Dry San Juan, (to arrive,) 17½ lbs., at 25c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting water damaged; 3,000@3,500 Dry Vera Cruz, (to arrive,) on private terms; 300 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 19c.@19½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 140 Dry Salted Southern, 20 lbs., at 19c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting water damaged; 300 Chicago Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 11½c., cash; 800 City Slaughter, all weights, at 10¾c.@11½c., cash; 150 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 11½c., cash; 700 Patna Buffalo Cow, 9c., as they run, 6 months; 50 bales Calcutta Slaughter, $1 65, in bond, 6 months; 11 bales Calcutta Slaughter, (to arrive,) $1 75, duty paid, 6 months; 16 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) 17c., as they run, 6 months; 13 bales Calcutta Cow, Dead Green, (to arrive,) $1 35, 6 months; 1,500 G. S. Buenos Ayres Horse, (to arrive,) 35 lbs., at 3c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent.; 2,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Cygnet*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides, (sold;) the *Rainbow*, from Buenos Ayres, with 3,000 hides, (sold;) the *Oregonian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides, (sold;) the *St. Vitus*, from Angostura, with 16,000 hides; the *Corsoe*, from Angostura, with 12,000 hides; the *Bolivar*, from Angostura, with 12,000 hides; the ——, from Porto Cabello, with 4,000 hides, (sold;) the *Mary Chipman*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Lookout*, from San Francisco, with 20,000 hides, (sold;) the *Star of the Union*, from San Francisco, with 18,000 hides, (sold;) the *Rapid*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides, (sold,) and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is only 3,850, (same time last year 15,500, year before 65,000,) as follows: 900 Dry Rio Grande; 700 Dry Kips, (12 lbs.;) 700 Dry West India; 310 Dry Curacoa; 240 Dry Salted Pernambuco.

HAIR—The market is well supplied, and with but a moderate inquiry from manufacturers' prices are scarcely maintained. We notice sales of 8,000 lbs. mixed Buenos Ayres at 30c. cash, and 3,000 lbs. Rio Grande, long, on private terms.

HOPS—New sell pretty freely at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Unchanged. 150 tons Scotch Pig were purchased at $27 50, cash, and $29 75@$30 50, usual credit, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Are in fair demand at former rates.

LEAD—Dull and heavy, as previously reported.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that the restrictions upon business consequent upon the Presidential election having been removed, buyers have come forward freely, resulting in very large sales. At the beginning of the week many houses in the trade made concessions, and we have heard of considerable transactions in Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande middle weights at 28½c., but as the week advanced and buyers took hold more freely the market rallied, and now has an upward look, with none but inferior Leather to be had under 29c., and many of the dealers are asking higher prices. In the present aspect of affairs, with Hides at unprecedentedly high figures, we cannot look for a reduction in the ruling rates for Leather, and if the present week's demand should continue, we shall expect an immediate advance in prices, as we can look forward to no increase in the receipts. Oak is in active demand, and firm at previous prices, which are unchanged. The stock is light. Slaughter in Rough is scarce, and in request at quotations:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	37,600	9,600
Sales	92,700	6,400
Stock	62,900	9,000

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 36c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 30c.@36c.; Oak light, Southern, 30c.@33c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 35c.@37c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 32c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 29c.@30c.; do. do., good middle, 29c.@30c.; do. do., good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good light, 28c.@28½c.; do. do., good middle, 28c.@28½c.; do. do., good heavy, 26c.@27c.; do. do., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; do. do., and B. A. poor, all weights, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady at 87½c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Scarce and needed at full rates.

NAVAL STORES—Are not very active, but are generally quoted firm.

OILS—Exhibit no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more abundant and is infirm in price, though still in pretty fair request. The sales reported since our last embrace about 750 bbls., in lots, at $18 74@$19, for Mess; and $17 50@$17 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs command, in lots, 7¼c.@8c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, though they can be had at 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 875 bbls. and tcs. fair to strictly prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request, at former rates. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for old repacked do., and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 225 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 37½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—The demand is good and prices well sustained. The supply of Curacoa is scarcely equal to the demand, and as the season for the receipt of Mexican has not yet arrived, buyers have to depend entirely upon this description, which causes an extra demand for heavy skins. I notice sales of 150 bales Curacoa at 58c.@60c., and 25 bales Rio Hache at 55c., 6 months. Deer—The market continues without animation, as but few of the out-of-town buyers have been in town for their Winter stock. Sales are 15,000 lbs. Bolivar (Red and Gray) at 40c.@43c.; 4,000 lbs. do. (Red,) at 44c. cash; a small parcel Chagres, 600 lbs. Florida, and 1,800 lbs. damaged Missouri, on private terms."

SUGARS—Are quiet and infirm, with sales reported of only about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, on Friday, passed off quite satisfactorily. We subjoin a full report:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.—Imported per *Courser*, &c., terms 6 months. *Hyson*—34 half-chests, 188c.; [illegible] do., [illegible]; 100 do. [illegible]; [illegible]

Hyson Skin—[illegible] half do. 31c.

Young Hyson—[illegible] half chests at [illegible]; [illegible] do. 31c.; [illegible]

Gunpowder—20 half chests at [illegible]; 10 do. 45c.; 10 do. 48c.; [illegible]

Imperial—[illegible] half chests at 57½c.; [illegible]

Oolong—80 half chests at 31½c.; [illegible]

Congou—100 half chests at [illegible]; do. 31½c.

TALLOW—Ranged from 11½c.@[illegible] ₩ lb., but is [illegible].

TOBACCO—Is in very good demand at firm prices. The sales since Tuesday last include 100 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 12c.@[illegible]; 375 bales Havana 25c.@40c.; 300 bales Yara, and 215 bales [illegible] on private terms; 148 cases Seed Leaf, [illegible]; 85 cases Florida, 25c.@35c., and 25 bales [illegible] on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 275 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 31½c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were active and generally quoted firm. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-16d.@3/8d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; [illegible] Tobacco, 35s.@40s. ₩ hhd., and Heavy Goods, 35s.@[illegible] ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: a ship from Calcutta to New-York at $15 ₩ ton; two ships and two barks hence to Glasgow, Grain 13½d., and Flour 3s. 9d.; another bark same voyage, Grain [illegible], [illegible] to Barcelona, Grain, 30c.; a brig, 2,100 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $1,700; one, [illegible] tons, to Coast of Africa, $700 ₩ month; a ship to New-Orleans, full cargo of Hay, $6 ₩ ton; a brig, 2,800 bbls., from Norfolk to Port Spain, Trinidad, and back to New-York, $2,500; a bark, [illegible] tons, to Barcelona, [illegible] port charges paid; a brig from Wilmington, Del., to St. Croix, Corn Meal, [illegible] ₩ bbl., and back from [illegible] to New-York, [illegible]; one, 930 tons, to Melbourne, $1,450 out; another, 240 tons, same voyage, $1,450; a bark from Sicily to New-York, a ship to London, a bark to Bristol, (Eng.,) a brig, [illegible] tons, to Aspinwall, and a brig three voyages to [illegible] [illegible] back, on terms not [illegible].

Western Pork Trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 12th inst., says: "The weather, though cool and frosty the last four or five days, not favorable for slaughtering, has not yet, in the opinion of packers, assumed that settled temperature which is desirable to justify full and general operations. The prospects, as regards the future of the Provision market, are still more unfavorable than we had occasion to notice before last, leading to a very general want of confidence on the part of dealers, and a consequent unwillingness to make any engagements just now with reference to the future. The number of Hogs which have as yet arrived in the city and vicinity is not large, but as soon as the season fully opens, the indications are that the arrivals will be heavy, as the Hogs are already very fat, and the present current rates for Pork warrant the feeding of corn to them a losing business, hence it is presumed there will be a strong disposition to dispose of Hogs as soon as possible. There seems to be little or no demand for new Meat, and the market has not been so free from speculation, or pressure of the winter demand at this season, for several years. In Louisville we notice Hogs are dull at $5 50, and in St. Louis, $4 25. From private letters, from New-Orleans and St. Louis, we learn that the stock of old Meat in the latter place is equal to 4,000 [illegible], and the former 3,500 hhds. There are likewise large stocks in this city and Louisville, and at several small points in the interior.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th, says that the pork packers had already established the opening price of Hogs for the season, and contracted a sale of 1,500 head, to weigh more than 200 lbs., each, and to be delivered between the 1st and 20th of December, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs. There was another sale of [illegible] Lard at 11c.; new Mess Pork at $11 [illegible]; and 3,000 green Hams, from the block, at 7½c. ₩ lb. Packers were offering from $5 to $5 50 for heavy Hogs, prices at which, the journal thinks, the pork packers would do well to close, inasmuch as there are plenty in the West, and the old stock of Pork and Bacon is far from exhausted.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. [illegible] BOWNE & HASBROUCK. [illegible] Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

BURROUGHS' STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he now gives his personal attention to orders for Job Printing. He has no connection or interest in any other printing office than his old establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st., where he has been located for the past twenty [illegible]. W. L. BURROUGHS.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y. BRANCH OF E. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO. [illegible] STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing, Papers, [illegible] Blanks, Bills of Lading, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. [illegible] BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c. Lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

ENGLISH CREAM AND BLUE LAID Letter Paper, ruled and plain, manufactured from linen only, the finest imported, can be obtained at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 43 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies [illegible]
Gold Hunting Levers for ladies [illegible]
Gold Patent Jurgensen Watches [illegible]
Also, all kinds of Watches at equally low prices. Also Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and Grace Church, No. 69 Chambers-st., and No. 63 Ann-st.
Second edition now ready.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. Phelan, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 63 Ann-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 66 Beaver-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A CARVED PEARL Portmonnaie, containing some money, probably dropped in one of the Third-avenue cars, Harlem, or while getting out at the corner of Frankfort and Broadway. WM. H. LEEDS, No. 123 Maiden-lane.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c.; Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on lithotrity, for removing stone from the bladder without cutting, also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 90 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. 90 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. ROGERS.

[illegible] BREDERHANTS.—I HAVE A DOUBLE [illegible] of these beautiful hardies for sale, which have taken the first premiums at the New-Jersey State and New-York State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hampden Cottage, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—CONSISTING of Corned Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in store to order [illegible] [illegible]

BREEZE—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT BEEF, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 202 [illegible], corner of [illegible]. He is selling [illegible] for one shilling.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] BOARDING AND [illegible] FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. [illegible]—MRS. LEVERETT [illegible] for the ensuing year on Monday, [illegible] English and in French literature, [illegible] of the most competent Professors, [illegible] Nov. 1, and will continue two quarters. [illegible] the course at $25 per quarter. Application [illegible] Mrs. L. personally, or by letter at the [illegible]

[illegible] INSTITUTE—POLYTECHNIC [illegible] Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av., (opposite the [illegible]) under the charge of M. REUTER. [illegible] will be formed, for ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] Gentlemen's class in the evening. [illegible] class afternoon at 3 o'clock; also, [illegible] and others on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. [illegible] and library will be opened for the [illegible] of the classes. In this French will be the only [illegible]

[illegible] AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] The number of pupils is limited, [illegible] thorough. The discipline [illegible] The School is under the sole charge [illegible] in the French Department. A few [illegible] For particulars, inquire as above, [illegible]

E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR BUSINESS [illegible] private instruction at DOLBEAR'S [illegible] No. 300 Broadway, and learn [illegible] than in one year at ordinary schools. [illegible] quick in figures, rapid business writers, [illegible] Terms moderate. Two private [illegible] this day, without extra charge.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st. There [illegible] Primary, Junior, English and [illegible] teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. [illegible] at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. [illegible]

GEO. C. ANTHON.

G. P. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL [illegible] (formerly D. F. Bacon's) will reopen [illegible] three Departments—Senior, Middle and [illegible] with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical [illegible] may be had at LOCKWOOD'S [illegible] School-rooms No. [illegible] Broadway.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, [illegible] at Yale College with the highest honors of [illegible] would like employment as private tutor to one [illegible] in preparation for College. Apply to Rev. Dr. ADAMS, pastor of Madison-square Church.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Cedar Hill, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., [illegible] will reopen Nov. 3. References—[illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, and C. [illegible]

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—[illegible] continues to give instruction in his [illegible] in schools or privately, at his pupils' and [illegible] in Greenwich-st. Applications received [illegible] CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

$5.—WRITING CLASSES COMMENCE THIS [illegible] Ladies at 11 A. M.; gentlemen at 3 A. M. and [illegible] o'clock. Book-keeping as usual. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the [illegible] of Columbia College—under the charge of [illegible] and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., [illegible] H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons [illegible] at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's [illegible] Address EUROPEAN, care [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

A LADY RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM [illegible] would be happy to receive into her family [illegible] to educate with her own daughters. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

[illegible] CLASSICAL FRENCH [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st. [illegible] Residence of the Principal, 278 10th-st.

[illegible] BOARDING AND DAY [illegible] will reopen on Monday, [illegible]

$110 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE [illegible] from Hudson, at [illegible] Asst. Principal.

[illegible] PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS [illegible] at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's [illegible]

[illegible] BOARDING AND DAY [illegible] for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 11. No. 4 [illegible]

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST [illegible] J. S. TYNG.

DANCING.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES, [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS [illegible] TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS [illegible] for ladies and children, at 3 P. M. [illegible] private class at 8 P. M. [illegible] at any time during the season.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES, [illegible] New-York, and No. 132 Clinton-st. [illegible] now open for the reception of pupils. [illegible] days and Saturdays. [illegible]

[illegible] DANCING [illegible] MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number [illegible] to attend properly to all who may [illegible] have been made to form classes for [illegible] at 2 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 [illegible] Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible] LARGE FACTORY AND [illegible] water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any [illegible] purpose. On the Bronx River, 12 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, with 50 acres of land, three houses, [illegible] The factory is four story, 80 by 50 feet. Also, adjoining, a carpentry building, [illegible] all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, [illegible] on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials and in the best manner.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—No. [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 29 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 180 4th-st. Lowest price, $8,000.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS tenement house, favorably located, in good repair, and offered at a reasonable rate. Apply to C. G. CHILD, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, or to T. J. WHITE, No. 152 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

A VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN the City of Detroit is offered for sale or exchange for New-York property or merchandise, at the net cash price. If a desirable exchange is offered some money will be paid. Apply to J. BULL, No. 39 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of [illegible] five doors west from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO PROVISION DEALERS, A BUILDING suited expressly for the packing and smoking business; will be ready for occupancy about the middle of December. Inquire of J. F. COOK, No. 310 Washington-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL MAY [illegible] or for a longer period; location 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to L. SEYMOUR ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED BED-ROOM with privilege in parlor if required, cheap. Apply at No. [illegible] Greene-st., near Amity.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREMISES No. 59 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 30x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 16-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. [illegible] Broadway; for full particulars inquire in the store.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET—[illegible] glass windows; a first-rate stand for boots and shoes, fancy grocery, tea or clothing store; best block on the avenue; possession immediately; apply at No. [illegible] 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY [illegible] & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., west of the 8th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the above first-class house, all of which is of the most rich and costly description, worthy the special attention of all in want of first-class furniture, as the house is replete with every elegance. The sale will be positive and without reserve. Catalogues of which can be had and goods examined early on the morning of sale, which consists in:

PARLORS.—Of one magnificent double parlor suite, solid rosewood, consisting of 2 sofas, arm chairs, reception chairs and upholstered back parlor do., covered in rich satin damask, 1 full suite do. richly carved, 2 pieces medallion brocade, both suites made by Bosha with covers, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, with pearl keys, marble music cabinet, three splendid rosewood etageres with marble tops, mirror fronts, statuary and Egyptian top, centre, pier tables, four large French pier and mantel mirrors, rich curtains and shades, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in satin and tapestry, splendid Chinese and Sevres vases, with a costly and unique collection of parlor ornaments, Aubisson and velvet carpets, four elegant English chandeliers, lady's French secretary, rosewood secretary and bookcase, valuable oil-paintings, marble clock, &c.

DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes all match, elegant rosewood armoire, with French mirror front; suite rosewood furniture in hair cloth, one do. in crimson satin, 16 large cushioned hair mattresses, sofas, tête-a-têtes, elegant extension table, with a large and splendid assortment of rich China, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass ware, cutlery, &c., of every description; also, a large quantity of superior mahogany furniture, with the basement and kitchen utensils. Parties purchasing are expected to have their goods removed immediately after the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 17, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000	City of Paducah 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1884.	
2,000	Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.	
2,000	New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1867.	
1,000	Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
150 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	$100 each
15 shares	Sixth-Avenue Railroad Co.	$100 each
10 shares	Union India Rubber Co.	$100 each
20 shares	St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares	Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares	Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 shares	Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 shares	Market Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
65 shares	Tradesmen's Bank	$40 each
60 shares	Grocers' Bank	$50 each
50 shares	Island City Bank	$25 each
85 shares	Chatham Bank	$25 each
148 shares	Luzerne Anthracite Coal Co.	$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—NOS. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.—TUESDAY, Nov. 18.—Auction sale of Fancy Goods.—Fine oil-paintings, Carrara and Parian marble statuettes, Etruscan and Roman vases, pedestals, articles in vertu, statuary, &c. Will be sold as above, at their salesrooms, an entire importation of the above styles of goods, to close a late shipment from Naples and Genoa.

The catalogue embraces a rare and very large assortment of fine German and French pictures, Pastels and elegantly carved rich gilt-framed paintings, Parian and Carrara marble vases, statuettes, brackets, pedestals, Hebe vases, Bohemian, Terra Cotta and French China ornaments, beautifully painted, gilded and enameled, articles in ormolu and bronze, French bronzes in groups, statues and figures; also Dresden and Bohemian glass ware, antique goblets, pitchers, &c., &c. Also, 30 clocks, in ormolu and bronze, new styles, 21-day, ornamented with groups and figures, representing the Warrior Group, Death of Harold, Group Stags, Laurel Pieces, Eagle Swan, African and Indian statuettes, &c.

Also, a number of superb oil-paintings, in richly-carved gilt frames, of great value, large French plate oval and parlor mirrors, silver-plated goods, embossed National designs, jewel-caskets, dressing-cases, card-receivers, pitchers, cake-baskets, covered dishes, tureens, liqueurs, sugar-dishes, urns, tea-pots, &c.

Also, on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, peremptory auction sale of rich rosewood and mahogany pianos, 7⅓, 7, 6¾, 6½ and 6 octaves, all of the best makers and fully warranted. To be sold without reserve, to close consignments.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M., by DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their sales room, No. 83 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Assorted stocks dry goods, fancy goods, fashionable made-up furs, hosiery, Men's furnishing goods, (a superior lot,) cloaks, mantillas, gaiters, gloves, porte monnaies; a great variety and large lot of dolls-heads, ladies work-boxes, work tables, an invoice of Chinese fancy articles, &c. Will be sold in lots to suit City and country retail trade. Terms of sale cash. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 18, by order of assignees, a large and valuable stock of staple and fancy dry goods, consisting in part of rich silks, silks in great variety, rich trimmings, bonnet velvets and silks, laces, embroideries, bonnets and caps made up, costly fancy goods, &c., the whole being a stock selected for first-class trade and to be sold by order of assignees, for cash, without reserve. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 600 [illegible] by the administrators of the estate [illegible] the entire furniture contained [illegible] in part, of parlor suites in medallion and hair cloth, divans and chairs in brocatel, damask [illegible] curtains, chandeliers, chamber furniture, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, CHAMPAGNE.—AUCTION TO-MORROW 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, a valuable assortment of tobacco, gin, tea, chicory, coffee, mustard, pepper, cigars, hardware, cutlery, carvers and spoons; also, a lot of small wares, dog collars, bodkins, buttons, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, a black horse.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS FROM THE shelves in lots to suit dealers by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, 50 crates best white granite c. c. and yellow ware; also glass consisting of oil and fluid lamps, bowls on foot, tumblers, &c., French china vases, toys, &c.; goods repacked for shipping.

J. S. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—AT Auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G., blue and common ware, 100 packages glass ware, China, cutlery, Britannia ware, fancy goods, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

BY VIRTUE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I, HENRY DREBUR, Auctioneer, will expose for sale, at public vendue, on MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1856, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 153 New Canal-st., two side counters, cutting-table, 1 looking-glass, 1 writing-desk, 2 side-racks, 1 end-rack, 1 sign, 3 gas fixtures.

JOHN T. PILGRIM, Attorney for Mortgagee.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, JR.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
I. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

Cash Capital.................... $200,000, ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Millikin,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Pell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Becknagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.

GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, where they are prepared to continue the business of Life Insurance with improved facilities. Endowments, &c., granted on most favorable terms.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR late warehouse being destroyed by fire, the undersigned have removed their office to No. 24 Murray, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

HALSTED, BROKAW & CO.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We have sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS payable in the above city [illegible] Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.

References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.

Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next.

THOMAS TILESTON, President.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

$120.000 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., payable at the Bank of the Republic. The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, fifteen of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same as a first-class investment. The Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1866.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st October, 1856:

Net assets 31st July, 1856, per last statement. $3,503,028 13

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policy fees....	$178,862 33	
For interest....................	1,305 12	
For Annuities...................	498 60	
		$180,666 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death and additions to same	$59,292 80	
Paid for surrendered policies and reduction of premiums	8,239 37	
Paid for expense account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, &c.	12,171 26	
Paid for Commissions	7,040 21	
Paid for Advertising, Postage, Taxes and Exchange	2,971 25	
Paid for Annuities	663 70	
Balance due Agents	65 75—90,444 34	
Net increase for the quarter		90,221 71
Net assets Oct. 31, 1856		$3,593,249 83

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$9,048 18	
Invested in Bond and Mortgage	3,491,361 92	
Bills Receivable, and advanced for Fire Insurance	2,353 67	
Deposited for Taxes	4,187 41	
Due from Agents	66,419 65—$3,593,249 83	
Number of Policies in force Nov. 1, 1856		9,702
Net increase in Policies for the quarter		195
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase		$3,758 13

I have examined the above, and believe it to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Sam D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	George S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	John P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. F. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Nov. 1, 1856.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK OF SCHENECTADY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1856.—The MOHAWK RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' BANK of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Green-st., New-York.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase say from $10 to $1,500 worth of household furniture, of a medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping can find a cash customer by addressing a line to FURNITURE, Times Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, [illegible] Canal-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.

[illegible] BAILEY & CO.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The voluntary testimony of [illegible] who owe their restoration to health under the blessing of Providence to this celebrated hygienic remedy; proves that for those who languish under the pain of rheumatism, for the scrofulous, the blotched, [illegible] and disfigured; for sufferers from tumors, cancers, and abscesses; for the victims of diseased livers; for the dyspeptic, and enfeebled, there is now every reason for hope! Thousands of such cases have been cured by this preparation, and thousands and tens of thousands may yet be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copevia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

$27 No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed, it is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted on delicate diseases. From his great experience of 26 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee permanent cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness treated successfully. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University; see his Diploma in his office.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on certain diseases. The victims of quackery may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Recent diseases cured in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness treated on scientific principles. N. B.—The most honorable secrecy observed, and charges extremely moderate.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Office, No. 6[illegible] Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—ALL DEAF persons are invited to make use of the Patented Acoustic Auricle. For particulars of which see the Scientific American of Nov. 10. E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN diseases of females, is anxious to communicate something of great importance to suffering females, (free of charge.) Call upon or address Mrs. H. PARMENTER, No. 154 Rivington-st., New York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] St. Louis, Rock Island, St. [illegible] West and Southwest, via New-York Central, American, Lake Shore [illegible] forming the shortest, quickest and [illegible] the Great West. For through tickets and [illegible] apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, [illegible] Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $2 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare, 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19. Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAM. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.

CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.

I would also say, that for conveying water or gas underground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.

Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.

For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 242 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 19 4-feet tubes, to 22 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. York.

STEAM BOILER WANTED—ABOUT 18 feet long, shell 7 feet diameter, for a propeller; the engine 28-inch cylinder, 30-inch stroke. Apply at No. 10 Union Building, corner Pine and William sts.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 258 South-st. and No. 436 Water-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 31 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 20
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 20
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED TO KEEP IN THE country as hay, at $[illegible] a month. Oats [illegible] cents per bushel, if required. THEODORE A. CANFIELD, Morristown, N. J.

Refer to E. G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.; MITCHELL & CAMPBELL, No. 233 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; L. J. HOWELL, No. 159 Market-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, [illegible] YEARS old, sound and reliable; can trot a mile in three minutes; good under the saddle; the owner has no use for him. Inquire of M. EVANS, No. [illegible] Broadway, or at M. B. LYON'S stable, between Grand and Broome sts.

STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible] PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]		[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York; BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool; STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. [illegible] Austin Friars, London; B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

[illegible] ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. [illegible] Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, [illegible] December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on [illegible]DAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin.................... $[illegible]
Second Cabin.................... [illegible]

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.—ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.

UNITED KINGDOM, 2,000 tons, [illegible], Commander.
JOHN BELL, 1,800 tons, JAS. [illegible], Commander.
TEMPEST, 1,800 tons, JOHN [illegible], Commander.

Fitted up with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all classes of passengers.

The splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamship TEMPEST is intended to sail with goods and passengers direct from pier No. 30 North River to Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

First Cabin passage.... $60 | Steerage.... $[illegible]
Second Cabin passage.... 40 |

And found in a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

For freight or passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 27 Broad-st., corner South William.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship BALTIC, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $[illegible]; in Second Cabin, $60; in Steerage, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. [illegible] Hanover-st.

THE STEAMER FULTON, FOR SOUTHAMPTON and Havre, is unavoidably detained, and will not sail until MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 500 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DEL NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	75	Steerage	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—THE STEAMER TEXAS will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from foot of Beach-st., North River, instead of 24th inst., as advertised. CHARLES MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL HOPKINS, Plaintiff, against LUCIUS CADY, Defendant.—Summons.—To LUCIUS CADY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 113 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and five dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1856.

E. W. & G. P. CHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Above defendant will take notice that said complaint was filed as above on the 11th day of September, 1856.

E. W. & G. P. CHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—PETER A. DELMONICO against BERNARD MERTENS.—Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of September, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1856. THEBASSON & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor, at his office, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated May 21, 1856.

ELIZABETH E. STONE, Executrix. SUMNER B. STONE, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McGAY, Esq., No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856.

LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.

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[illegible]

THE TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

Matthew Braney, residing at No. 160 Reade-street, being sworn, says: I was present at Patrick Garvin's liquor store, No. 36 Worth-street, this morning at 7½ o'clock; the first that I saw on going in was the prisoner, William Murphy, blacking his boots, and deceased reading a paper; deceased asked me and the prisoner to take a drink, and we all drank; deceased said that he had had a drink before this, and deceased wanted to have prisoner pay for it, not wishing the bar-keeper to lose his money; the prisoner said, "my word is good here," when deceased said he would bet him a dollar that it was not good for the drink; prisoner said that he was a d——d liar; deceased now takes hold of the prisoner, when prisoner says "if you come to-night come out in the street;" both at this time commenced taking off their coats as though they were going to fight; prisoner put his hand in his coat pocket, and took therefrom a large knife (the one shown) which I now recognize; prisoner was now between the ice-box and the counter, when I knocked the knife from his hand; it was shut at this time; deceased stooped to pick it up again, when deceased hit him over the head with a broom-handle; the prisoner opened the knife, and stepped out of the way, being between them at this time,) when deceased leaned his back against the counter; the prisoner then stepped forward and stabbed deceased in the stomach, I thought; he then ran out of the store, and I ran after him; I met a man named Lewis, and I asked him to come along, as there was a man gone into the grocery store who had stabbed a man; he was then arrested and brought to the station-house; I had no acquaintance with the parties other than meeting them in the store; both parties seemed sober.

THE VERDICT.

When the evidence above given had been heard, the Jury, after some explanatory remarks from the Coroner, retired, and soon thereafter agreed upon the verdict:

"That George [illegible] came to his death by a stab of a knife, said knife being in the hands of William Murphy."

The prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The deceased was about [illegible] years of age, and a native of Ireland. The prisoner Murphy is about 33 years of age.

A [illegible] by Her Husband.

Coroner Perry held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of [illegible] Keating, at her late residence, corner of Reade and Church streets.

It was shown by the evidence adduced that the deceased was cursed with a drunken and brutal husband, who, while under the influence of liquor, was in the habit of beating her most cruelly. About two weeks since he came home in a state of gross intoxication, and began to abuse some of the girls who boarded in the house. Mrs. Keating interfered to prevent further violence, whereupon she was seized by her brutal husband, who dragged her across the room and kicked her in the stomach until she fell fainting to the floor, with the blood gushing in a stream from her mouth. A witness who witnessed this transaction, was thrust from the door by Keating, who renewed his attack upon his helpless wife, who screamed for assistance, and begged most piteously that her life might be spared. The witness who had been thrust out, tried to enter the room again, but could not as the door was locked on the inside. The witness then left the house, and on returning in an hour afterwards, saw deceased standing by the front door badly bruised about the head and neck. Since that time she drooped daily, till the time of her death.

Dr. [illegible] testified that he was called to visit deceased on Sunday last. She miscarried with a five months' child which appeared to have lain dead in the uterus for two or three weeks. When the physician visited her, he stumbled over her husband, who was lying drunk upon the floor. Yet the dying woman shielded him by attributing her miscarriage to a fall. To her father, just before her death, she said, "Oh, father, I am dying—Thomas was the cause of my death."

The jury found, "That deceased came to her death from injuries received at the hands of Thomas Keating, her husband, about the 28th of Oct. 1856."

Keating is in custody.

Methodist Missionary Meetings.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in this City, Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

IN THE MORNING.

In the morning Missionary sermons were preached in various Methodist Churches in the City. Rev. [illegible], of Pittsburgh, preached in the Mulberry-street Church a very eloquent sermon. A collection, amounting to nearly $1,000, was taken here to be appropriated to the aid of the Methodist Missions.

Rev. Bishop Simpson preached the sermon in the Forsyth-street Church. Rev. Dr. Durbin preached at the Central Church on Seventh-avenue. Rev. Bishop Waugh, in the Duane-street Church. Rev. [illegible], in the Jane-street Church; and Rev. Dr. [illegible], the Bedford-street Church.

In most of the churches collections were taken up.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The Duane-street, John-street, Five Points Mission and German Mission Sunday Schools assembled at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon in the Duane-street Church, and after joining in the usual religious exercises listened to a sermon and addresses from Rev. Dr. Durbin and others.

In the Cherry-street Church, the Cherry-street, Willet-street, [illegible] Mission, and Corlaer's Hook Mission Schools met, and were addressed by Rev. William R. [illegible], D. D., Rev. J. K. [illegible], and others.

In the Allen-street Church, the Allen-street, Forsyth-street and Welsh Mission Schools were addressed by Rev. [illegible], of Illinois, and Rev. C. [illegible] of Brooklyn.

In the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Second-street, [illegible] and Second-street [illegible] Mission Schools assembled and were addressed by Rev. [illegible], of Nebraska, Rev. Dr. [illegible], and Rev. Mr. [illegible].

At the Mulberry-street Church, the Mulberry-street, [illegible] Mission and Baker's Mission Schools were addressed by Rev. George S. Hare, C. [illegible], and S. C. Parker, agent of the Methodist Episcopal American Sunday School Union. [illegible]

The [illegible], Bedford-street, Sullivan-street and King-street Mission Schools met in Greene-street, corner of [illegible], and were addressed by Rev. A. C. Foss. The Jane-street, [illegible]-street and Central Church [illegible] Schools assembled at the Church in Jane-street, where they were addressed by [illegible] and others.

The Trinity Church, (Thirty-fourth-street,) Forty-third-street, [illegible], [illegible] and Bloomingdale German Mission Schools met at the first-mentioned church, and were addressed by Rev. Bishop James and others.

The Seventeenth-street and Ninth-street Schools met at the Church in Seventeenth-street, and were addressed by Rev. Ralph Pierce, Missionary to [illegible]

[illegible]

in the Bedford-Church in Seventeenth-street in the evening. It is estimated that as many as 6,000 children attend at the M. E. Sunday Schools in this City, of which there are about 50.

The Anniversary meetings are continued to-day, and will be concluded to-morrow.

[illegible] The examination of the Normal Schools of the Board of Education will take place at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, according to the following programme, commencing each day at 3½ o'clock P. M.:

In the Female Normal School—
Monday, Nov. 17, Class D, 4th and 5th Sections.
Tuesday, Nov. 18, Class D, 2d and 3d Sections.
Thursday, Nov. 21, Class D, 1st Section.
Monday, Nov. 24, Class C, 5th Section.
Tuesday, Nov. 25, Class C, 4th Section.
Thursday, Nov. 27, Class C, 3d Section.
Monday, Dec. 1, Class C, 2d Section.
Tuesday, Dec. 2, Class C, 1st Section.
Thursday, Dec. 4, Class B, 3d Section.
Monday, Dec. 8 Class B, 2d Section.
Tuesday, Dec. 9, Class B, 1st Section.
Thursday, Dec. 11, Class A.
Male Normal School—Monday, Dec. 15. To be adjourned from day to day until completed.
Colored Normal School—Thursday, Dec. 18.

[Advertisement.]

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You published last week a statement issued by the agents of parties engaged in selling Holland Gin, or, as Gov. Gil Davis calls it in his advertisement, "Aromatic Trash," (and, by the way, the opinion o the grand patriarch of the liquor trade is a mighty correct one,) purporting to show the quantity of Holland and English gin imported into the United States, and endeavoring to make capital out of the great difference existing in quantity. This said article wa taken from a paper, called the *Evening State Register* of this City. It required from us no reply, as it is not natural that an article totally unknown in this country, until introduced by Mr. E. C. Charles about five years ago, should equal in consumption a beverage used as such, even before the days of our good old Dutch ancestry—times made famous by old Diedrich Knickerbocker, in his history of New-York.

Suffering this effusion to pass unnoticed, the editor of the same paper made an attack upon our firm, in which he stated that "we had never imported a drop of London Cordial Gin," whereby he endeavors to make the public believe that our Charles' London Cordial Gin is of domestic manufacture. As this article may have reached the eyes of some few of your readers, will you please insert our reply as addressed to the editor of that paper?

New-York, Friday, Nov. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the State Register:

Sir: At the moment of writing to you in answer to your note of the 12th, I had not attentively read the atrocious libel which your zeal in the service of my opponents induced you to perpetrate upon myself and the firm of De Venoge & Charles. Your statement that the firm never imported the article of "London Cordial Gin," by which you wish to lead the public to believe it is manufactured here, is a willful and malicious lie, and, much as I regret the compulsion to use such language, it becomes indispensible to give a fitting coloring to so infamous a statement.

I am at a loss to conceive why you should have selected myself as the point of your attack, when, if honest in your efforts to protect the public from imposition, you have so fair a field.

I shall not enter the lists with persons of no responsibility, or make bets with the puppets whom Mr. Wolfe, your "referee," uses as his mouth-piece, but I WILL GIVE BONDS TO PAY TO ANY FIVE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS $5,000, SAY $1,000 TO EACH, IF THE STATEMENT IN YOUR PAPER OF THE 10TH IS CORRECT, PROVIDED THAT YOUR REFEREE WILL CONTRACT TO DO THE SAME IN CASE I PROVE IT FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Yours, E. C. CHARLES.

As the editor of the *Register* appears little inclined, by virtue of his connection with our opponents, to contradict his statements, we can only vindicate ourselves through your columns.

De Venoge & Charles, No. 188 Pearl-st.

[Advertisement.]

Another Great Triumph for Gurney.—Three medals were awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

To Druggists and Perfumers.—In reference to a card of Marvin J. Merchant which appeared in Saturday morning's Times, we pronounce the whole thing a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The following verbatim copy of an injunction granted by his honor Judge Hoffman, shows that Merchant has been pirating and imitating our "Balm of Thousand Flowers," from which he is now restrained.

W. P. Fetridge & Co.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—William P. Fetridge Plaintiff, *against* Marvin J. Merchant, John Doe, and Richard Roe, Defendants, *Injunction by order.* The Plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, and it appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint of the Plaintiff, herein duly verified by the affidavit of the Plaintiff that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist; I do hereby order, that the defendants, Marvin J. Merchant, John Doe, and Richard Roe, and each of them, then and their, and each of their Attorneys, Solicitors, Counsellors, Agents and servants, refrain from selling, or offering for sale, directly or indirectly, any preparation or compound manufactured by them, or either of them, or by any other person or persons than the plaintiff or the firm of W. P. Fetridge & Co., having upon the bottles, labels, or boxes, the words "Balm of Thousand Flowers," or "Balm of X Thousand Flowers," or having or using any label or wrapper, printing or device thereon in such manner as to be a colorable imitation of those used by the plaintiff or the firm of W. P. Fetridge & Co. to designate or distinguish the plaintiff's preparation or compound, usually known as "Balm of Thousand Flowers," until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

Murray Hoffman.

Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

A New Pleasure.—We have always considered the real Farina Cologne Water as the most modest and proper luxury for our toilet table, but the other day we were tempted by a stray bottle of the Kalliston, or Orient Water, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. We yield it the palm; the effect is salutary, and the perfume is exquisite; after the application we feel as bland and balmy as a May morning. We beg to suggest to the proprietors to make it less irresistible if they expect to supply the demand.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—J. F. Pool's new local drama, "Wealth and Worth" at this favorite Theatre is taking the city by storm. Thousands rush there nightly, and many are unable to gain admittance. It will be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and drama of "Raymond and Agnes." Go early and secure your places.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers' One-Price Clothing Warehouse now contains the largest and cheapest stock of Boys' Clothing in the Union. All sizes, colors, styles, and varieties of school and dress suits, over-coats, &c.—Only one price asked or taken. F. L. Rogers, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens.—We would recommend persons in want of excellent Gold Pens and Pencils, to try Fenn's patent elastic Bank Pens. Store and manufactory No. 162 Broadway, New-York, and No. 106 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.—Photographs and Ambrotypes in unsurpassed style. Copying executed by the Photograph in a superior manner. [illegible] collection of distinguished portraits on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Holloway's [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] evening party at [illegible]. Once that hope been long considered, as past all care will readily yield to the wonderful [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Gas [illegible]—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

Stelwagon—Seymour.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. R. Hagany, Mr. John D. Stelwagon to Miss Anna M. Seymour, all of Yonkers.

Kennedy—Fox.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, Thomas Kennedy and Ann Fox.

☞ Baltimore and Buffalo papers please copy.

DIED.

Thomson.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 16, of typhus fever, Dr. John Thomson, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 31 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, William, David, James, and Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the family, No. 43 West 16th-st., without further invitation.

Mauran.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 15, in her 24th year, Theresa, daughter of the late O. Mauran.

Lockwood.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Nov. 15, Frances Granger, daughter of Rufus Lockwood, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Isham.—At Malden, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 15, Charles Isham, in the 73d year of his age.

Avery.—At Hong Kong, on Thursday, Aug. 28, Latham B. Avery, aged 39 years, late captain of the ship *Golden City*, and a native of Groton, Conn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15.

$1,000 Uni. St. 6s, '67.	117¾	1350 Erie Railroad....s3	61⅝
7,000 Virginia 6s........	94½	500 do.........s10	61⅝
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,'90 s90	91	200 do.........s30	61⅝
10,000 do.........b60	91½	200 do.........s30	61⅝
1,000 Miss. St. 6s.......c	89¾	100 do.........b3	61⅝
10,000 do.........b60	89¾	100 do.........	61⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101	200 do.........b60	62
2,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	102	900 do.........	61⅝
2,000 Hd. Rv. R. 1st m.	98	350 do.........b10	61⅝
5,000 Ill. Cn. R. bs. s60	90½	400 do.........b3	61⅝
5,000 do.........	90⅝	400 do.........b60	62
50 Mech's Bank........	116	200 do.........s60	61½
71 Union Bank.........	116	300 do.........s30	61¼
28 Bank of Com........	105	700 do.........b60	62
55 Bank Com. Scrip....	102¼	350 do.........c	61½
10 Mer. Ex. Bank......	105½	100 do.........b3	61½
8 Ocean Bank.........	93	400 Harlem R. R....b60	16
15 Commonw'th Bank	100	200 do.........s3	15½
50 Canton Company....	22	5 Third-av. Railroad.	85
100 do.........b60	22¼	20 Sixth-av. Railroad.	88
20 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	85	109 Reading Railroad s30	80
20 Penn. Coal Co........	96½	700 do.........s60	80
100 do.........b10	96	800 do.........c	80⅛
10 Del.&Hud.Ca'l Co.	126	100 do.........	80⅛
5 do.........	125½	350 do.........s3	80⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co.b30	19½	100 do.........b60	81
7 N. Y. Cen. R'd.....	87½	100 do.........b60	80¾
500 do.........	87½	800 do.........s30	80¼
40 do.........	88	300 do.........	80⅛
150 do.........b15	88	300 do.........s30	80⅛
50 do.........b10	88	100 Clev. & Pittsb. R..s3	58½
50 do.........b60	88¼	100 do.........s3	58⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R. R...b60	117	150 Mich. C. R. R...b60	97
120 Gal. & Chi. R. R....	114[illegible]	350 do.........b30	97
190 do.........	115	850 do.........s3	96¾
5 do.........	114¼	150 do.........	96¾
200 do.........b60	116	50 do.........s45	96¾
450 Clev. & Tol. R. R.s3	73	150 do.........c	96¾
500 do.........s30	72	50 do.........s30	96¾
10 do.........	72¼	68 M. So. & N. La. R.	88
100 do.........c	72½	100 do.........s30	87¾
220 Chic. & R. I. R. R..	94¼	100 do.........	88¼
124 do.........	94½	100 do.........b30	88¼
20 do.........	94½	200 do.........c	87½
174 Mil. & Miss. R....	77	200 do.........b60	88
150 do.........	78½	400 do.........s12m	88
22 Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	102½	100 Panama Railroad..	[illegible]
100 La Cr'e. & M. R.b60	82½	100 do.........	[illegible]
50 Hudson Riv. R. R.c	28	100 do.........b60	96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. C. Rd. Bds...	90⅝	300 Clev. & Tol. Rd..b3	72
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	89	500 do.........b60	72½
2,000 do....3d Mtg.	73	100 do.........	71½
26 Bank of Commerce.	104½	100 do.........s30	71¼
100 Cumb. Coal Co..b60	19½	200 do.........	71¾
50 Erie Railroad......	61⅝	200 do.........b60	72½
100 do.........b60	61⅝	10 Panama Railroad..	96½
150 do.........b60	62	200 Chic. & R. I. Rd...	94¼
300 Reading Railroad...	80¼	200 N. Y. Cen. Rd...b30	88
400 do.........s30	80	100 do.........s3	87¾
200 do.........s30	79¾	100 do.........b30	88
100 do.........s30	80	100 do.........s3	87¾
10 M. S. & N. La. Rd..	87½	100 do.........b15	87¾
50 do.........b60	88¼	10 Clev.Col. & Cin.Rd.	102½

Monday, Nov. 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week shows a diminished movement in the importation of Foreign Merchandise, the total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,455,919, against $2,887,991 the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were quite heavy, reaching $1,947,595, but come in comparison with the heaviest week of last year, when the total ran up to $2,542,178. The Exports of Gold amounted to $418,567, against $63,640 same week last November. The Specie balances in the Government Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, amounted to $12,155,278, against $12,918,943 at the close of the previous week.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom House, and which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st November, amounted to.............$185,832,000

Add two weeks in November..............	5,671,778
Total to date..............	$191,503,778
Against same time 1855..............	135,549,428
Increase to date..............	$55,954,350

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reëxported,) to Nov. 1.............$66,979,000

Add two weeks in November..............	3,440,959
Total to date..............	$70,419,959
Against same time in 1855..............	57,667,080
Increase to date..............	$12,745,879

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to

1st November..............	$32,485,000
Add two weeks in November..............	1,119,634
Total to date..............	$33,604,634
Against same time in 1855..............	25,649,140
Increase to date..............	$7,955,494

Our Gold tables for the calendar year made the receipts at this port from California, from 1st

January to 1st November, inst..............	$33,127,759
Add since 1st November..............	1,626,507
Total to date..............	$34,754,266
Against same time in 1855..............	34,301,301
Increase to date..............	$452,965

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales...	11,500	$401,177	3,581	$191,725
Flour, bbls......	56,368	592,250	53,471	380,177
Corn Meal, bbls..	851	2,584	2,240	7,269
Wheat, bushels.	471,916	977,711	560,991	894,059
Corn, bushels....	66,216	65,385	99,068	64,008
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	377	7,992	858	15,841
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	579	11,338	250	4,750
Total Produce..........		$1,988,283		$1,557,873
Miscellaneous........		553,941		389,722
Total for the week....		$2,542,173		$1,947,595

The Specie movements of the week have been highly encouraging. The California deliveries were $1,626,507 on Thursday, and, although counting only three days in the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, they are likely to raise the average reserve to $12,600,000 or more, and will enable the Banks to begin the new week with an actual reserve of $13,000,000. The last statement showed an average of $11,516,420. The export of the week is only $418,767, or quite a million less than was anticipated, while the excess of disbursements from the Sub-Treasury is $763,655, of which half a million went to Washington, and the remainder into Banks. The interior exchanges continue to favor New-York from the South, as far as Baltimore and Richmond; from the East as far as Boston, and from nearly the entire West. These have probably brought forward, in Gold, during the week, half a million of dollars. The Foreign Exchanges fell, on Saturday, to 109 ⅌ cent. on London, and 5 francs, 20 centimes to the dollar, on Paris, which terms virtually arrest the further considerable export of Specie, even allowing for a quicker movement in remittances, by reason of the improved market for money here, and the continued high rates of [illegible] abroad. The mint-making predictions [illegible]

[illegible] ready been given over in a measure, and resort had to the less honorable warfare of assailing the integrity of individual corporations, in the hope to raise up some bugbear to frighten the public in the renewed disposition to invest in dividend-paying Shares—which comprise nine-tenths of the Stock list—or to weaken confidence in the substantial prosperity and wonderful progress of the internal trade of the country. The following is the comparative

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

	Saturday, Nov. 1.	Saturday, Nov. 8.	Saturday, Nov. 15.
Virginia 6s..........	91	93½	94⅛
Missouris..........	86⅞	88⅞	89⅝
Tennessees..........	91⅛	91⅜	91⅛
New-York Central..........	81⅝	85	88
Erie..........	56⅝	61⅜	61⅝
Reading..........	73	76⅝	81⅛
Toledo..........	66	73	72
Galena..........	107⅞	110⅝	115
Michigan Central..........	91⅞	94	97
Southern Michigan..........	80⅞	86⅝	87⅛
Panama..........	87⅝	90	95⅛
Illinois Centrals..........	87⅞	91	90⅝
Cleve. & Pittsburg..........	53	56	59
Rock Island..........	87⅞	92⅝	94⅛
Pennsylvania Coal..........	91⅞	93	96
Del. & Hudson..........	121⅜	121⅜	125⅝
Illinois Cent. Scrip..........	114	116	117

The aggregate business of the week was again very large; the daily transactions manifesting no tendency to dullness in the demand for Stocks, and although there was considerable realizing on the top prices of Friday, followed by a bold effort to get the market down on the afternoon of that day and also on Saturday, the closing sales after the formal adjournment of the Brokers at 3 o'clock were at extreme rates for New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and some of the Western Shares. The private sales on Tuesday last embraced from 12,000 to 15,000 shares of Erie from actual though speculation holders, understood to be the same party who recently operated for a rise to the extent of 20,000 or 25,000 shares. This sudden demonstration momentarily staggered the price, but owing to the general buoyancy of the Street was almost universally acknowledged a blunder the next day or two, although probably the best thing that could have happened for the proper distribution of this particular Stock. The sales in question were made at 61¾ down to 60 ⅌ cent. The subsequent closing sales on Saturday afternoon were at 61¾@⅞ ⅌ cent, and 62 buyer 30 days. The general market closed strong. There was a short involuntary corner in the Stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Road on Friday, the deliveries being made at a cost of 98 ⅌ cent., at about which price 3,000 shares were reported privately settled. The Stock then receded to 94⅝ ⅌ cent. Money, though made active among the Stock people by reason of the enormous transactions of the week, came easy, a more willing disposition being evinced at Bank as well as outside to place means at call at 7 ⅌ cent. interest. The discount rates to mercantile borrowers, outside of Bank, left off full 1 ⅌ cent. lower than the previous week; prime names, 8½@9 ⅌ cent.; fair average lists of paper, 10 ⅌ cent., with occasional good single names at a higher discount.

THE COST AND WEAR DIVIDENDS ON STOCKS.

	Market.	Dividends.	Net cost.
Galena..........	115	15 in Jan.	100
Delaware..........	125	6 in Dec.	119
N. Y. Central..........	88	4 in Feb.	84
Michigan Central..	97	5 in Dec.	92
South Michigan....	87⅞	5 in Jan.	82⅞
Milwaukee..........	77	5 in Jan.	72
Reading..........	81¼	4 in Jan.	77¼
Panama..........	95⅝	6 in Jan.	89⅝
Pennsylvania Coal.	96	5 in Feb.	91
Virginia Sixes..........	94⅛	3 in Jan.	91⅛
Missouris..........	89⅞	3 in Jan.	86⅞

The regular dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on Galena will be paid in cash. The extra earnings will, we learn unofficially, be paid in 10 or 12 ⅌ cent. scrip. There is some talk of raising the half-yearly dividend on Michigan Central to 6 ⅌ cent., and on the New-York Central to 5 ⅌ cent. The first is not wholly improbable, but the last not likely. The net business on both lines is beyond all former precedent, and hence the rumors of a change in the rate of division. In regard to Delaware and Hudson, there is some chance of 7 ⅌ cent. in December, if the stockholders generally desire it, but this is questionable. The Panama will have earned largely over 6 ⅌ cent., but we do not hear that the dividend policy will be changed before July, '57, or the following January. Touching another extra dividend in scrip from the Reading, there has been no action yet by the management. The new administration have very properly determined to manage their business in their own way, having all just regard to the interests of the Coal Trade, but submitting to no unseemly dictation in their policy. This course has been quoted quite freely in this market against the stock, though really to its credit, affording, as it does, immediate assurance that Mr. Cullen, the new President, and his colleagues in the management, will operate the road properly or not at all. It is possible the coal tonnage will suffer for the moment, but as the 8 ⅌ cent for the year has been earned, and 4 ⅌ cent. already paid to the stockholders in cash, the ultimate result cannot be otherwise than good.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR OCTOBER.

	1856. October.	1855. October.
New-York Central..........	$928,300	$726,750
New-York and Erie..........	564,182	596,340
Pennsylvania Central..........	374,184	328,148
Baltimore and Ohio..........	471,391	422,436
Total four great lines..........	$2,337,559	$2,076,674
Michigan Central..........	403,569	390,749
Galena and Chicago..........	359,895	322,570
Rock Island..........	222,408	180,030
Burlington..........	278,000	212,421
Illinois Central..........	295,292	209,707
Toledo..........	119,961	97,296
Harlem..........	101,567	98,770
La Crosse..........	100,673	New.
Cleveland and Pittsburg..........	89,375	70,000
Milwaukee and Mississippi..........	120,166	112,162
Little Miami..........	119,056	93,753
Hamilton and Dayton..........	46,519	41,632
Macon and Western..........	36,908	38,181
Hudson River..........	155,814	183,768
Covington and Lexington..........	43,673	39,153
New-York and New-Haven..........	67,959	76,247
Stonington..........	22,992	22,999
Norwich and Worcester..........	33,484	22,998
New-Jersey Central..........	60,680	35,091
Mad River and Lake Erie..........	72,049	63,744
Cincinnati and Indianapolis..........	73,600	47,851
Wisconsin Lake Shore..........	35,815	New.
Total on 26 lines..........	$5,229,756	$4,319,886
Increase over last season..........		22 ⅌ cent.

These returns are compared with the most active month of last season, when the movement of Breadstuffs by rail was enormously large to meet a speculative market on the seaboard and large immediate orders for the French and English Governments. And yet the result this year, exclusive of the two new lines embraced in the table, is about *twenty per cent.* The return for the New-York Central is not exact, but on the latest estimate from Albany, which will fall short if any thing of the official settlement.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—OCTOBER 1.

Capital Stock..........	$10,108,800
Preference Stock..........	3,000,000
Funded Debt..........	9,754,939
Reserved Profits..........	3,833,071
Washington Branch..........	115,703
Miscellaneous Debits..........	88,443
Total..........	$26,900,956
Cost of road and equipment..........	$22,304,736
Washington Branch Stock..........	1,016,800
Bonds of Central Ohio Co..........	400,000
Notes of North Western Branch..........	481,982
Sinking Fund..........	489,066
Materials, uncollected revenue of..........	780,707
Cash balance with Treasurer..........	427,655
Total..........	$26,900,956
Gross earning of year, main road..........	$4,885,951
Operating expenses..........	2,884,779
Net Profits..........	$2,001,172
Income from Washington Branch..........	96,428
Miscellaneous Income and Profits..........	133,969
Total Income of year..........	$2,231,569
Interest, Ground rents of..........$777,814	
April dividend, 3 ⅌ cent..........303,168	$1,080,982
For October dividend and reserved profits..........	1,140,580
Reserved Profits, previous years..........	2,692,491
Total reserve, as in balance sheet..........	$3,833,071

This is an immense showing. The net income of the year is equal to 14⅞ ⅌ cent. on the Capital Stock, of which 3 ⅌ cent. was paid in April, and $1,140,580 carried to the previous account [illegible] the large figure of which [illegible]

finances of the Company as a [illegible] redeem its pledges to the City of [illegible] State of Maryland. This reserve now amounts [illegible] 38 ⅌ cent. on the capital, and will, at an early [illegible] go to the stockholders, beginning with the regular 3 ⅌ cent. dividend in October. The policy [illegible] been violently assailed, of course, by the *Bears* [illegible] the Baltimore Stock Exchange, but the public [illegible] nevertheless taken hold of the Stock rapidly [illegible] eagerly as a reliable income investment, and the shares, from being bandied about as a *fancy* [illegible] 40 to 50 ⅌ cent., are now going at 90 ⅌ cent [illegible] dividend for October. Some of those shrewd gentlemen on our own Exchange who very habitually decry the public and railway credit of the country, and who scent ruin at home in every breeze of trouble from abroad, and discover fraud in [illegible] success of honest enterprise, have gone *short* in [illegible] Stock also, and pointed the *Herald* in full [illegible] again at the Baltimore Directors, who, on [illegible] formal vote of their Stockholders, have resolved to pay out their accumulated profits.

WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE ROAD—1856.

Capital Stock..........	$1,00[illegible]
Funded Debt, 8 ⅌ cent..........	400,[illegible]
Loan of City of Milwaukee 7 ⅌ cent..........	20[illegible]
Unfunded Debt, July 1..........	10[illegible]
Together..........	$1,70[illegible]

Monthly	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
January..........	$13,820	$3,399	$1[illegible]
February..........	12,079	3,918	[illegible]
March..........	16,290	5,713	[illegible]
April..........	26,839	9,806	[illegible]
May..........	29,125	14,926	[illegible]
June..........	27,583	12,242	[illegible]
Total half year..	$127,779	$49,834	$7[illegible]
July..........	26,736	12,646	[illegible]
August..........	22,936	11,117	[illegible]
September..........	26,606	12,116	14,490
October..........	35,815	12,010	23,805
Total 10 months..	$239,922	$97,223	$142,700
Extra earning from car service..........			1,500
Total profits 10 months..........			$144,200
Ten months' interest on Debt and City Loan..			38,334
Leaving to Dividend Fund and Contingencies.			$105,866

The Wisconsin Lake Shore Road was delivered by the contractors in January last. The traffic is about 60 ⅌ cent. in passengers and 40 ⅌ cent. in freight. The expenses of the former are less in the Winter than in the Summer months, owing to a division of fares with the Lake steamers during the season of navigation. The showing of the first ten months, as above, is a fair exhibit of the general run of the expenses of the year, but no test of the real capacity of the work for gross earning. This will reach $300,000 the first year on a cost of $1,709,000, but nearer $450,000 in 1857. There will be 12 ⅌ cent. to the credit of Dividend Fund this year, of which 4 ⅌ cent. was paid out in cash in July. The prospect is fair for 15 to 18 ⅌ cent. next year. The Chicago end of the line, operated by the Chicago and Milwaukee Company, earn this year, we understand, over 20 ⅌ cent. Both divisions operate about 45 miles each.

Land Warrants, says Mr. J. Thompson's report, have advanced still further, 1 cent. ⅌ acre. The quotations now are as follows:

Buying.	Per acre.	Selling.	Per acre.
40 acres..........	$1 10	40 acres..........	$1 15
80 acres..........	93	80 acres..........	96
120 acres..........	88	120 acres..........	91
160 acres..........	93	160 acres..........	96

Market active.

Oils from the Breckenridge Coal.

From the New-York Tribune.

Since the first developments which were made by experimental analysis showing that the Coal of the Breckenridge Company contains a large amount of oil suitable for illuminating and lubricating purposes, we have watched with great interest the progress of these experiments as of truly national importance, as giving a new impulse to the development of the mineral resources of the country, and as establishing the fact that we have within ourselves an inexhaustible supply of light, to be obtained with far less the expense, and labor, and danger, than the animal oil now in use. The whale, upon which we now depend for oil, is rapidly being driven by the energy of our fishermen into inaccessible seas, and will before many years, at the present rate of destruction, entirely disappear. By the discovery of the presence of a true illuminating and lubricating fluid residing in certain descriptions of coal, we have become independent of such a misfortune, and the whole whaling fleet might be laid up to rot, and we should still have light.

The production of oil from coal is not a new discovery, but the discovery of coal beds in this country of a character to yield a sufficient amount of oil to pay the expense of extraction, has but recently been made. In Scotland the Boghead Coal has for several years been used solely for distillation, being far too valuable for fuel. The oil from this coal is used upon the English and French Railroads, and the demand is always in excess of the supply. Railroad managers prefer it to the best sperm oil. In Nova Scotia there is another deposit of coal at the Prince Albert Mine which also yields a good quality of oil; and these, with the exception of the Breckinridge, are the only localities yet known where the coal yields a sufficient quantity of oil to pay the expense of manufacturing. Since the experiments of the Breckinridge Company were made with such a successful result the whole country has been explored for oil-bearing coals, but thus far the experiments have resulted in disappointment. No coal has been yet found which could be made to yield much more than one-half the results of the Breckinridge, and of course could not come into competition with it.

When the announcement was first made of the developments in regard to the value of this coal for distillation, the statements were ridiculed as incredible; but the practical working result has, if anything, exceeded the anticipations excited by the preliminary experiments. The products of the coal are purer, and the quantity larger. The purposes to which they can be applied are also more numerous.

We have taken up this matter at this time to show the public what has been the progress of this Company during the last six months, and what may be expected for the future. These results are of manifest public importance, as marking the advance of a new branch of industry, and an entirely new development of the mineral wealth of our country. When the experiments with this coal had fully satisfied the parties engaged in them of its great value as an oil producer, a company was at once formed, under the management of the Messrs. Cairns, who made a contract for a series of years with the Breckinridge Coal Company for a supply of their coal, and commenced putting up works for manufacturing oil at Cloverport, Ky., the shipping port on the Ohio River of the Coal Company. As the works approached completion, and as the great value of the Breckinridge Coal for oil purposes became more thoroughly established, it was thought to be the best policy for both parties to consolidate the Coal and Oil Companies, which was accordingly done. Extensive fire-proof works have been erected at an expenditure of $60,000, capable of containing thirty retorts, with the necessary tanks, stills, &c., for refining the crude Oil. Of these, twelve retorts have been in operation for some months, and the remaining eighteen are ready. The operations of the Company have been very much embarrassed by the unusually low stage of water in the Ohio River, which, by entirely suspending navigation, has detained the additional stills of the Company at Louisville, and prevented the shipments of oil. The Company have now on hand 45,000 gallons crude oil and 5,000 gallons of refined, and are manufacturing at the rate of 6,000 gallons per week. The accumulation of crude oil is occasioned by the want of the stills detained at Louisville by low water. When these stills arrive, and the remaining eighteen retorts are brought into use, the product of the Company will be 15,000 gallons crude or 13,000 gallons refined oil per week. This would give 780,000 gallons, or 19,500 bbls per annum. The substances obtained by the distillation of each ton of this coal are, burning and lubricating oils, benzole, naptha, parafine and a residuum of asphaltum. The coke left after the operation is used for fuel under the retorts and stills, and is ample for that purpose. Every ton of coal produces 90 gallons of crude, or 70 gallons of refined oil. The burning oil is used in lamps for all illuminating purposes. Its merits are cheapness, brilliancy and entire absence of danger of explosion, which makes the use of camphene so hazardous. Its illuminating power and duration of combustion are equal to the best sperm, while it costs only half as much. The lubricating product has been tested upon machinery and found to be equal to sperm for that purpose. As it can be sold at about one-half the price, the saving to railroads, machine shops, &c., must be very great. The benzole is used for the manufacture of gas in portable gas machines. These are much used in isolated buildings and in the country where gas companies are not yet an institution. The naphtha is used for various purposes, and is valuable as a solvent for India-rubber and gutta percha. The parafine is a product exactly resembling wax, and is used for making candles. The amount obtained of this product is some 2,000 lbs. from 100 tons of coal. This substance has been found very valuable in the dressing of tanned skins—putting on the fine face and softness which characterise the French-dressed skins.

European Steamers.

FROM UNITED STATES.

	Leave	For	Date.
Edinburg..........	New-York..........	Glasgow..........	Nov. 15
Fulton..........	New-York..........	Havre..........	Nov. 15
Vigo..........	New-York..........	Havre..........	Nov. 15
Tempest..........	New-York..........	Glasgow..........	Nov. 19
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool..........	Nov. 19

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook.. 9 24 | Gov. Island.. 10 06 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Ewer, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Arabia, Merryman, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Clara Wheeler, Delano, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Windsor Forest, Grafton, Liverpool, J. W. Phillips; Southampton, Austen, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; New World, Knight, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Bettler, Almy, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Hartford, [illegible], Savannah, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Barks Pilgrim, Andrus, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Abeona, Page, Lisbon, Roberts and Williams; Caroline Elwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Muskingum, Luther, Warren, M. B. Bowen.

Brigs Indian Queen, McGregor, Calais, De Wolf, [illegible] & Co.; Mary, (Br.) Mahony, St. John, N. B., Thos. Wallace; Betsey Ames, Bartlett, Cardenas, Russell & Viring; Judith Somers, Raymond, San Juan, Cuba, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Rover, (Br.) Lanchner, Halifax, [illegible] ver & Kohl; S. Webster, McFadden, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Frances Jane, Coffin, Philadelphia, J. A. H. Briggs.

Schooners Hamilton, Hopkins, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Florence, Woodhue, Boston, Shiers & Oliver; Astrea, Pine, St. Pierre, Dunning & Moss; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Richmond, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Yorktown, Woolsey, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Wide Awake, Bartlett, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Napoleon, Rose, Philadelphia, J. B. Edwards; Ocean, ——, Augusta, C. Baker & Son; Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wolcott, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Propellers Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Western Port, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 16.

Steamship Hammonia, Poppe, Hamburg Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. Bech & Kunhardt. Nov. 8, spoke ship Panama, of New-York.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible] off Fenwick Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, fm. New-York for Norfolk, &c.

Ship Ironsides, Curtis, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 25 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. Nov. 8, lat. 46, lon. [illegible], passed a wreck burned to the water's edge, apparently of about 200 tons.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 370 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. [illegible] inst., during a heavy gale, Henry Flanagan, a seaman, of Waterford, fell from the foreyard to the deck, and was killed.

Ship Senator, Coffin, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. to Slate & Co. Sld. in co. with ships Geo. Hurlbut and [illegible]

Ship Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 343 passengers to S. Thompson's nephew.

Ship Republik, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 219 passengers to Hennichen & Unkart. [illegible] the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship Panama, Hansen, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., in ballast to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship T. J. Rogers, (of Bath,) Maxwell, Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 197 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Had 22 deaths on the passage. Experienced heavy westerly gales.

Ship Dewitt Clinton, Funch, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 480 passengers to Taylor & Ritch.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co.

Bark Fanny Holmes, Smith, Antwerp and Flushing Oct. 8, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Wandering Jew, for New-Orleans.

Bark Elf, Percival, Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides.

Bark Herder, (Brem.) Kuhlmann, Bremen [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 32 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Bark Tinos, Bennett, Shields Sept. [illegible], with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. O. Baker. [illegible] Oct. 7. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage; been 5 ds. W. of lon. 62. Oct. 17, John [illegible], seaman, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard and was drowned. Nov. 10, lat. 41 40, lon. 64, passed an Am. steamer, steering East.

Bark Azalia, Davis, Rio Janeiro Oct. 3, with coffee, to Brown Bros. & Co. Nov. 8, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was in co. with bark Alice. The bark Horace sailed for Genoa on Nov. 5.

Bark Tinos, Bennett, Shields Sept. 28, with coal, to J. Baker & Co. Oct. 16, during a gale from S. E., lost overboard Peter Gudgin, from foretopsail-yard.

Bark Elvasta, (of Prospect,) Berry, Cardiff [illegible] ds., with railroad iron, to master.

Bark Griffin, Davis, Havre Oct. 10, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Dugan & Leland. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Bark Chevalier, (of Portland,) Knight, Bremen Sept. [illegible], with mdse., to master.

Brig Gladiator, (Br.) Baker, Cossat [illegible] ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Titania, (of Bangor,) [illegible], Newport [illegible] with railroad iron, to Grinnell & Co.

Brig Mary Capen, Johnson, Machias, lumber to master.

Brig Forest, Brown, Millbridge, with lumber.

Ship Margaret Evans, (packet,) Warner, London and Providence Oct. 10, with mdse, to E. E. Morgan.

Schr. Esther and Sarah, Longstreet, Virginia, with charcoal.

Schr. Archiever, Black, Halifax, N. S. [illegible] ds., to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Dennis, Addison, with [illegible] F. Snow.

Schr. Castor, Harding, Malaga Oct. 3, passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, with fruit, &c., to Schlesinger & Anderson.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Getchell, Gardiner, with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Mitchell, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Hebe, (Br.) Johnson, Hillsboro' 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Green County, Tanner, ——.

Schr. Magyar, Flowers, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Montezuma, Small, New Haven.

Schr. J. Grierson, Harding, Boston.

Schr. J. H. Williams, Jump, Smyrna, Del.

Schr. G. Haslett, Harney, Smyrna, Del.

Schr. M. S. Hall, Spencer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Artist, Hobart, Riverhead, L. I.

Schr. Congress, Leonard, Machias, lumber to master.

Schr. Chieftain, Brewster, Rockland.

Schr. J. H. Cramer, Thomas, Virginia, with charcoal.

Schr. Henry, Smith, Virginia, with charcoal.

Schr. H. Hudson, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline H., Buckin, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Hunt, Lubec.

Schr. David Vaux, French, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. J. Rogers, Worthington, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ellen M., Duffield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. N. Hall, Shaler, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Kahn, Coe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Bolivar, Small, Machias.

Schr. Boundary, Wass, Machias.

Schr. Shabena, Cooper, Camden, Me.

Schr. S. B. Dean, Smith, Taunton.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to S.

Below.

Ship Star of the Union, from San Francisco [illegible] ds.

Bark Louisa Kilham, from Bristol, Eng., 45 ds.

Also, 1 new ship and 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburg, Cummings, Glasgow; Nashville, McEwen, Charleston; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ships New World, Knight, Liverpool; Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool; Mellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool.

Sailed on Sunday—Steamship Marion, in search of French steamer Lyonnais, recently run into off Nantucket.

Memoranda.

The Hamburg bark Elise, from Hamburg, came up to City this morning, and is now anchored off the Battery, discharging passengers.

Extract from a letter received by Messrs. Kirkland & Von Sachs, of this City, dated Bahia, Sept. 22: The French steamer La France, belonging the Marseilles Co., was burned and sunk in these waters Sept. 27. The bark Roanoke, Parker, for New-York, was loading, and would sail in a few days.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—Arr., ship Windward, Calcutta.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 16, lat. 18 37 S., lon. 37 W., bark Active, (whaler) Wood, from New-Bedford, [illegible] months out, clean—had shipped 50 bbls. home.

Oct. 18, lat. 10 23 S., lon. —, bark Wm. Bowman, of Salem, from Buenos Ayres for Boston. Same time exchanged signals with ship Cyclops of Boston.

Oct. 29, lat. 42 42, lon. 58 05, bark [illegible] from Newport for New-York.

Oct. 30, lat. 42 36, lon. 58 35, exchanged signals with ship Jane Baxter, bound E.

Nov. 1, lat. 42, lon. 57, ship [illegible] from Liverpool for New-York, 35 ds. out.

Nov. 5, lat. 40, lon. 67, ship Robert Bowne, of New-York, bound East.

Nov. 10, lat. 38 50, lon. 69 35, ship Globe, of and from New-Orleans for London.

Nov. 11, lat. 41 07, lon. 42 30, bark [illegible], bound to Europe.

Nov. 12, lat. 39 48, lon. 69 40, bark [illegible], of Boston, from Bristol for New-York, 45 ds. out, with loss of [illegible]

Nov. 14, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], [illegible] ship [illegible], of [illegible]

[illegible]